THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 265

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Legion Head Tells A. F. L. Of Red Threat to Unions; General Motors Vote Asked

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 6, 1939

Legion Head Warns A. F. of L. of Red Threat

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, told the American Federation of Labor convention today that "Communist-inspired cliques" were seeking control of the labor movement and had made industrial peace almost impossible to achieve.

Mr. Kelly pointed to disclosures before the Dies Committee purporting to describe Communist activities in labor ranks. He declared peaceful employer-employee relations in this country were more imperative than ever before to convince foreign nations the time was not ripe to take advantage "of what they might believe to be a strife-torn America."

A. F. of L. makes labor second to democracy: Page 2.

C. I. O. Asks Vote in General Motors Plants

DETROIT (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers petitioned the National Labor Relations Board today for employees' elections in 60 plants of General Motors Corporation.

Walter P. Reuther, Director of the Union's General Motors Department, said the plants specified employ 130,000 workers. The Corporation and rival American Federation of Labor unions previously had petitioned the Board for determination of bargaining agencies.

Soviet Imprisons Scores as Hoarders

MOSCOW (AP)—Scores of persons throughout European Russia were sentenced to prison terms of from one to eight years today for hoarding supplies during the mobilization period preceding Russia's invasion of Poland. Convictions were principally in Moscow, Leningrad, and Odessa with numerous other cases still to be tried.

Flour, soap, textile goods, matches, kerosene, and sugar were the principal commodities hoarded.

Plane Armada Drops Peace Pleas in Northwest

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—A "peace armada" of more than 30 airplanes took off here today to drop "keep-out-of-war" petitions throughout Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Four hundred thousand vari-colored petition blanks were carried by the ships to flutter down on cities and villages as they passed.

Educators Ask 'Sane' Discussion of War Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—Educators urged American schools to avoid either "complete censorship" or "unbridled discussion" of war issues in classrooms.

The Educational Policies Commission asked for a "sane and realistic use of present events as material for study, illustration, and analysis."

President Hints of Shift in Wage-Hour Post

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt gave the first official intimation today that Elmer F. Andrews would leave the position of Federal Wage-Hour Administrator. Reports in Washington said Mr. Andrews would become Alien Property Custodian and be replaced by Col. Philip Fleming of the Army Engineers.

Chandler Senate Appointment Likely Monday

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Gov. A. B. Chandler, a high official source disclosed today, will resign Monday and be appointed United States Senator by Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson, who will succeed him as the State's Chief Executive. Mr. Chandler will take the seat left vacant by the passing of Senator M. M. Logan.

Great Oasis and New Canal Discovered on Planet Mars

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Discovery on the planet Mars of a new, dark green oasis, and a new canal leading to it, and of clouds standing at the almost incredible altitude of more than 20 miles was announced today by Earl C. Slipher on his return from South Africa.

He brought 8,000 photographs, taken at Blomfontein, at Lamont-Hussey observatory, when the planet was closest to earth in 15 years last July and August. Stationed at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., he went to South Africa because vision there was better.

His photos supply a wealth of information, which while not proving that there is life and vegetation on Mars, challenges natural science to find some explanation.

With Mrs. Slipher he returned on the steamer Brastagi from Cape Town. The steamer passed through the South Atlantic area and the Brastagi's officers prepared manifests of cargo and destinations in case the ship was stopped by a belligerent warship.

The new oasis is a dark spot about 50 miles in diameter below and to the right of the lower tip of Mars syrtis major. The latter is a large, dark area, shaped somewhat like South America. From what would be its "Cape Horn" region, Dr. Slipher photographed, and saw, a new canal about 500 miles long, running off to the right and ending in the oasis. Neither of these two features had ever before been seen on Mars.

Dr. Slipher said he did not know what the dark areas and canals were.

"But," he added, "if they are not vegetation, no suggestion has been made that explains them."

He also verified another canal which previously had never been seen clearly.

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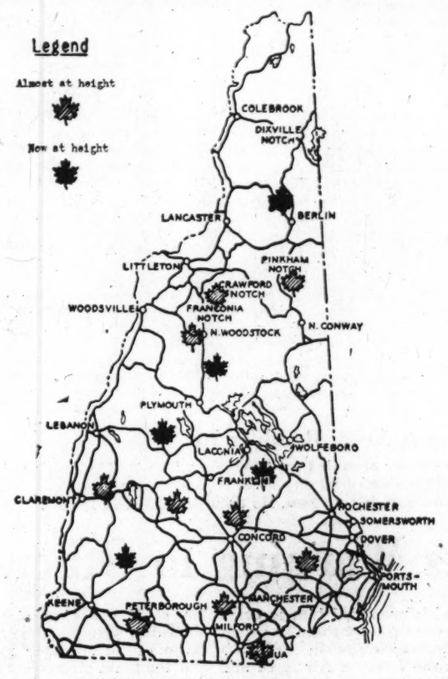

Foliage Map of New Hampshire

Observations shown on this map are based on reports of forest fire lookout watchmen and other observers in all sections of New Hampshire.

Nature Paints North Woods In Tints of Russet and Red

This is the week end when autumn's foliage festival will be at its height, according to reports from major New England observation points.

New Hampshire reports that "it seems likely the foliage will be at its height in all parts of the State by the coming week end, Oct. 7."

Promise of fair weather for Saturday and Sunday indicated that highways leading to outstanding foliage regions will be crowded. Preparations are being made to accommodate these throngs and to offer to them additional recreation facilities.

The Eastern Slope Region in New Hampshire will stage its foliage frolic through Saturday and Sunday. The steamer Mount Washington has scheduled a three-hour ride around Lake Winnepesaukee for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8, and for Columbus Day afternoon, Oct. 12. The Boston & Maine Railroad will conduct a fall foliage mountain excursion from Boston on Sunday.

A number of agriculture fairs will either be in progress or about to open during the next week. Especially interesting and colorful is the annual Sandwich, N. H., fair, which is scheduled for Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

The parade of visitors to New Hampshire is expected to view the brilliantly colored pageant from many vantage points. Some will see it from the highways; others from lookout towers and mountain trails; while still others will take the easy way out by riding mechanical "lift" systems to mountain peaks.

In the Monadnock region of New Hampshire every effort is being made to direct visitors to outstanding foliage centers. More than 1,000 signs have been put up marking the roads to beauty spots and, within a radius of 100 miles, colors may be seen this week and next not excelled anywhere in New England.

A map of the Monadnock Region with a four-color photograph, "Fall Foliage in the Monadnock," is available to all visitors.

With favorable weather it is expected that the foliage coloration will hold well until the fifteenth of the month.

Fair Week End

Fair weather for an October week end when autumn colors continue to be a spectacle was forecast today by the United States Weather Bureau in Boston to prevail generally in New England.

Fog, which has hung over the New England coast yesterday and today, will lift tonight, presaging clear skies for Saturday, observers said. Scattered showers were forecast for Massachusetts this evening, with clear weather to follow.

Shippers in Boston Demand Change in Cash-Carry Plan

American shipping, for which the United States Government is building $200,000,000 worth of new ships, is facing complete collapse unless changes are made in the proposed "cash and carry" Neutrality Act, now under consideration by Congress, declared Boston shipping men today. The shipping fraternity registers increasing opposition to the proposal in the Neutrality Act that would prevent American ships from trading with any warring nation or its possessions.

Sharp issue was taken with the proposals by officials of the American President Lines, successors to the old Dollar Line and operators of a round-the-world service for passengers and freight. "The legislation would inflict staggering economic and financial losses upon the United States, without any assurance it would keep us out of war," declared E. A. Connell, Passenger Agent of the company at his Boylston Street offices.

Warns Against Panic

"If the possible end of the shipping industry were to be the only casualty of the proposed Neutrality Act, and, if as a result of such a sacrifice, we could be definitely assured that we would be kept out of war, I would concede at once that the end of American shipping would be a justifiable sacrifice," he said.

"However, I do not feel that our insistence on keeping out of war should develop into hysteria or panic. Under the legislation as it is now drafted, American ships could engage in foreign trade only with certain neutral nations. They could not, however, call at the ports of our good friend and neighbor Canada; nor with friendly Australia and New Zealand. They could not call at the great ports of Hong Kong and Singapore and our ships would be barred from the lucrative trade at the Straits Setlements, Indo-China, India, Burma, Siam, with all of which countries, America has labored for years to build satisfactory trade relations."

Chance for Rivals

"If these trades are abandoned to rival foreign flags, it will take years of endeavor, and millions of dollars to rebuild them, and American shipping—which is essential at least to national defense—will suffer a blow from which it would take years to recover," Mr. Connell stated. He continued:

"In 1914 we suffered staggering losses because we had no ships. From that experience we learned we must have our own ships for the emergency of war. Now, after spending millions of dollars to build up a merchant marine, we have some 500 ships, but we are threatened with being denied the right to use them in the very emergency for which they were created.

"Certain essentials not only to American industry but to our Army and Navy, are not produced in this country at all, such as tin, rubber, jute, and hemp, all of which are vital commodities to our defense forces; not to mention raw silk, burlaps, and tung, coconut and palm oils. Are we going to throw ourselves upon the dependence of foreign flag ships to bring to us the essentials needed by our Army and Navy?

"It is not sufficient to say that there would be no restrictions upon the movement of our commerce in neutral ships. There is no legal restriction to be sure, but there is a very practical restriction in that sufficient ships just would not be available?"

Hitler Offers 'My Peace' or War; Demands Free Hand in the East; Britain to Study German Proposal

London demands basis of Europe freed of aggression — France scornful of offer.

Britain today announced that it would study Adolf Hitler's peace proposals, but that they could only be considered under conditions that would free Europe from aggression.

France scorned the Hitler proposals as "based upon exploitation of Central and Eastern Europe." Italy was hopeful but not optimistic.

Typical Washington comment questioned how anyone could believe the German leader's assurances.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The text of the British Government's comment on Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech today follows:

Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech in its full text was only available in London in the course of the afternoon and it has therefore not been possible to give it more than a preliminary examination.

The speech is divided into two parts. The first, which is mainly a survey of past events, abounds in perversions of the truth which will be readily recognized by the people of this country and indeed of the whole world. Thus the claim that humane methods of warfare have been employed in Poland has been refuted by statements in Parliament and by the report of the United States Ambassador in Warsaw.

The world has already formed its own judgment about the alleged request of the Czechs to be incorporated in the Reich, while Herr Hitler's statement that he has never broken his promise only shows that words have for him a meaning totally different from that commonly attached to them.

Herr Hitler says that in the year 1598 an Englishman spoke of the cruelty and moral licentiousness of the Poles and claims that recent events show that the Polish State was lacking in any national, historic, cultural, or moral foundation.

This was not Herr Hitler's view when he said in his Reichstag speech on May 21, 1935, "we recognize the Polish State as the home of a great patriotic nation with the understanding and cordial friendship of avowed nationalists."

In a further passage, Herr Hitler complains that "for many

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Capt. Edgar Chelton
Commander of Liner Iroquois, the subject of German warning.

Reichsführer tells Reichstag that Germany will fight, eight years if need be, if offer is rejected —Asks reply of Allies—Conciliatory in tone, at times—Lists fundamental aims.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today asked for European peace, but added that if the Allies rejected his "outstretched hand, this statement will have been my last."

"Then we shall fight," he went on, and pictured the new war as one sure to bring unprecedented horror to the world.

"May those peoples and their leaders who are of the same mind (as himself) now make their reply," he said. "And let those who consider war to be the better solution reject my outstretched hand."

Collaborators said Herr Hitler regarded his proposals as "formal," and that he would now await for Britain and France to act on them.

The Führer was time and again conciliatory in tone—specifically to both Britain and France.

The world's history, he said, showed that in war "there have never been two victors, but very often only losers."

"Neither force of arms nor lapse of time will conquer Germany," he declared. "It is infantile to hope for the disintegration of our people."

These were among the other most material phases of his speech:

1. A renunciation of further territorial claims, save for his old colonial demands.

2. A declaration that Germany and Soviet Russia together would "relieve one of the acutest danger spots of Europe" by working for a peace zone in Eastern Europe."

3. A specific assurance to the world that he had no designs on Rumania, the Ukraine, the Urals, or Denmark, and an expression that in Eastern Europe generally, and Scandinavia as well, his interests were wholly economic.

4. A declaration that one of Germany's tasks in dealing with fallen Poland was the establishment of a "new order of ethnographic conditions, that is to say, resettlement of nationalities"—and a further declaration that it was a problem not restricted "to this particular sphere but a task with far wider implications, for the East and South of Europe is to a large extent filled with splinters of German nationality, whose existence cannot be maintained."

Hitler's 'Peace' Based on Gains

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 6—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech to the German Reichstag can be called a "peace speech" only because it makes use of words of peace.

For only on the basis that the world permit him to consolidate his gains by aggression did the German leader today offer disarmament.

Only on the basis of the establishment of German domination of Eastern Europe did he ask the question: "Why this war in the West?"

In his claims that Polish insults and threats justified the German action against Warsaw, the Reichsführer, as always in the past, set himself up as the sole arbiter of his actions and the sole determinator of Germany's domestic and foreign policy.

Two Sections of Speech

The speech is divisible into two main parts—one dealing with the present, and the other with the future European situation.

The first section concentrated upon the Polish War, preceded by a German interpretation of pre-war diplomatic negotiations which had failed because of Polish aggressiveness and its confidence in British guarantees, and so exhausted German patience that there was no alternative but meeting force with force.

As the result of what had happened Herr Hitler confidently declared, amidst cheers by his audience, that the Poland of the Versailles Treaty would never again be restored. But in its place Germany and Russia were establishing a Polish state corresponding to historical and ethnographical frontiers.

A New Solution

Europe should be extremely thankful, he asserted, that Russia and Germany had taken upon themselves the solution of the Polish problem.

A new solution, which was to be another of the many definite solutions Herr Hitler has announced during the past few years, would be achieved by transplanting populations so that such a state would not have different minorities as in the earlier days.

In pursuing this method which unfortunately has been forced upon other people also as rather a primitive but only practical solution of the minorities problems in Central and East Europe, so long as German racial theories persist, Herr Hitler is applying a method

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

High points in Hitler speech: Page 5.

Strange Case of the Iroquois

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — Of one thing concerning the American cruise vessel Iroquois, today sailing peacefully along the North Atlantic sea lanes to the United States, official sources here today are confident: the ship is now highly unlikely to be torpedoed.

But concerning all other aspects of this strange incident, officials and outside expert observers are completely dubious and puzzled. Here are the bare facts:

Late yesterday, completely without any previous hint, Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, called newspapermen to his office. He announced that Grand Admiral Räder, Commander of the German Fleet, had warned the United States Government through its naval attaché in Berlin that the Iroquois would be sunk at sea near the American coast under circumstances similar to those surrounding the sinking of the British liner Athenia. The implication was that the ship would be sunk by some British means, since that is the German contention concerning the Athenia.

After receipt of this information, late Wednesday, the President conferred with his advisers, warned Capt. Edgar A. Chelton of the Iroquois, notified the British and French Admiralties, and ordered vessels of the American neutrality patrol to "accompany" but not to "escort" the Iroquois safely into port. Then, because the message to Captain Chelton had gone in the easily deciphered international code, the President conferred with his Cabinet about making the information public, and decided to do so. He had requested Captain Chelton not to communicate the information to passengers on the Iroquois, and presumably as in other recent cases of recent refugee ships, they are not supplied with personal radio sets.

Caused a Sensation

The announcement naturally made a sensation in Washington. Most people disbelieved the report. Even Secretary Early said: "I don't believe many people believe this report could or would be true. Certainly I don't believe any British or French or any other ship would do what the dispatch says."

But the Administration did not venture to take reponsibility for disregarding the warning. Their notification to the British and French Admiralties, and the presence of the neutrality patrol with the Iroquois, are believed to be adequate to prevent the incredible from happening.

There was considerable criticism of publication of the warning by the White House. "I can't see that any purpose would be served by putting it out to the public," said Senator William E. Borah (R) of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

This Changing World

Armed Merchantmen—Intensification of German Submarine Warfare Announced as Powers Prepare for Peace Offensive—Riposte to Mr. Churchill

By H. B. Elliston

It is remarkable how the war is telescoping the experience of the World War. Within a month of the outbreak the Germans have announced that their U-boats may sink enemy merchantmen armed with guns without warning. It wasn't till Feb. 10, 1917, or nearly 2½ years after war broke out, that a similar announcement came out of Berlin.

Naturally the Germans are going to do their utmost to harry merchant vessels plying the North Atlantic. For Britain's potential trump card is the blockade. And in previous discussions I have shown that, despite the help from Russia and Rumania and Eastern Europe in general, Germany is no more proof against a British blockade today than it was in the World War. Oil is now as then its principal lack. Accordingly the Germans in their turn must try to prevent supplies (and that means almost everything that goes to support a nation at war, not just the actual munitions of war) from reaching the Allies. The Reich can make the attempt only with its submarines—the remainder of the small German fleet having been swept off the high seas (if the Baltic is not counted), except the pocket cruiser reported to have escaped into the South Atlantic.

The problem of stopping commerce in contraband with the belligerents is a problem of behavior. Old rules of conduct toward merchantmen provided for halting, visiting, and searching, and also pledged some consideration for the safety of persons aboard the merchantmen before sinking them. A year or so ago the Germans reaffirmed this responsibility upon their U-boat commanders. But it's not an easy task in wartime to be so punctilious. Submarines, I believe, cannot halt fast steamers, and are always subject to attack from airplanes and patrols during the visiting and searching. Too, there's the weather to contend with. Obviously, if merchantmen are armed (and the dynamic Mr. Churchill is arming them at a rapid pace), the difficulties of the submarine are correspondingly heightened.

* * *

The other day the British Cunarder Mauretania slipped out of New York harbor with a complement of guns. No doubt the armament is there for self-defense. But guns can be offensive as well as defensive, and they add to the hazards of submarine interception. It must be a temptation, I mean, to get in the first shot when a submarine is sighted. At any rate, Nazi Germany, already under pressure from the blockade, feels it can take no chances. Its submarines are too valuable to risk in duels with armed merchantmen. And so they have issued this warning. Without reckoning the Athenia, which was sunk without warning, the warning marks a new phase in sea warfare, though the phase hasn't yet started.

The United States is vitally interested in this new phase of war making. If the Germans regard armed merchantmen as warships, then they may consider that the United States is affording harborage for warships, and, in consequence, is violating neutrality. It's a fine point among the international lawyers. American jurists of the caliber of John Bassett Moore and Edwin Borchard would agree with the German thesis. Mr. Moore already has demanded that armed merchantmen should be excluded from American ports, though Mr. Borchard says they aren't "precisely" in the same category as warships—a view which appeals to common sense.

What then? The United States could take legalistic cover under World War precedents. America in the neutral years continued to give harborage to armed merchantmen, though with considerable qualms. Secretary Lansing, in an avalanche of note-writing, sought to escape the dilemma by trying to get the belligerents to compromise on sea warfare. He wanted the British to stop arming merchantmen. And he wanted the Germans to stop unrestricted submarine warfare. But he didn't get to first base in appeals to belligerents who by that time wouldn't trust each other to abide by any rules. Mr. Lansing then let the matter slide. He had a predisposition in favor of the Allies, and wasn't inclined, as probably the present Administration wouldn't be, to push such a difference of opinion with the Allies to extremes, so long as he stayed on tenable grounds as a legalistic neutral.

* * *

Germany, of course, felt injured. Indeed there are those who think that American policy (or lack of it) on the armed merchant ships insured war between the United States and Germany. The fact of the matter is, however, that Germany was in such dire straits that unrestricted submarine warfare would have been invoked, anyway. I quote the conclusion of Miss Alice Morrisey's authoritative study, "The American Defense of Neutral Rights": "The inception of the German policy (of unrestricted submarine warfare) owed neither inspiration nor justification to the arming of merchant ships."

Now the American situation has changed. Under the new neutrality bill American goods won't be taken over to Europe, but will be delivered at tide-water, where the title to them will be transferred. Thus American shipping on the trans-Atlantic run will be largely laid up. But, if armed merchantmen were barred from American ports, there would be no ships to which to deliver the goods. With this in mind, doubtless, the neutrality bill merely leaves it up to the President to put "special restrictions" on the use of American waters by armed merchantmen or submarines, and he has enough ingenuity to balance the needs of "cash and carry" with whatever restrictions are necessary in preventing the armed merchantmen from making too obvious a problem.

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler's speech before the Reichstag—advertised as the Reichsführer's "peace offer"—talked of peace and disarmament, but at the price of recognizing past German conquests and new economic demands in eastern Europe.

"No!" said typical British reactions. "Foolish," said the French. "How can we believe his assurances?" asked one typical Washington comment.

Soviet Russia meanwhile went calmly ahead with its effort to sew up control of the Baltic. A treaty with Latvia gave the Soviets naval and air bases on the Latvian coast.

On the western front a calm night was reported, with the exception of the usual patrol activity, principally southwest of the key German industrial city of Saarbrücken.

Near Kock, east of Deblin, the last remnants of the Polish Army, about 8,000 men, were reported to have laid down their arms.

At sea interest focused on the liner Iroquois, on its way from England with 584 American passengers, following a warning to the United States Government by Grand Admiral Raeder of the German Navy that the ship would be sunk off the East coast of the United States. The identity of the submarine which would make the attack was not given. The Government has dispatched a flotilla to escort the liner into port.

The British Ministry of Information announced that the British 876-ton steamer Glenfarg had been sunk by a submarine.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 9.

Afghan Move by Soviet Minimized by British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 6—Whitehall authorities are undisturbed by reports of Russian troops moving toward Afghanistan.

It is true that a Russian threat to advance through Afghanistan upon India was, for a generation preceding the World War, a continual bogey to successive British Administrations in India. Indeed Whitehall's case for making India pay for maintaining as it has done a powerful army was long based almost entirely upon that possibility.

A Russian force actually reached Afghanistan in 1875. Prime Minister Gladstone prepared for war and finally the King of Denmark was called in to arbitrate the dispute.

Berlin's anti-British propaganda has seized upon this situation and much money and enterprise have been expended in Kabul where German air communications, business houses, and so-called educational institutions have been developed upon a scale quite disproportionate to the economic needs of Afghanistan. This country, although as large as France, possesses only 11,000,000 inhabitants who are mostly peasants with a characteristic Central Asian outlook.

Afghans Firm on Freedom

The Soviets of late years have been less active in Afghanistan than the Germans, but if there should now be active Russo-German co-operation against Britain then the way has been prepared for use of Russian pressure in that region.

It is regarded here as significant, however, that although in the past British relations with both Russia and Afghanistan have often been strained, nevertheless this threat has never yet become more than suppositional. In the first place the Afghans themselves are a brave and warlike people intensely determined not to submit to foreign invasion. Their young King Zahir Shah, advised as he has been by his uncles who are brothers of the late Ameer Nadir Shah, has in the six years he has been upon the Kabul throne shown himself a strong and prudent ruler. He has been determined to uphold the integrity of his country in close accord with the British whose own position behind the incredibly difficult mountain barrier separating India from Afghanistan has been made almost impregnable with permanent fortifications.

Region of Frequent Forays

It is true that this mountain barrier is itself inhabited by independent tribesmen able to muster in all about a quarter of a million Moslem riflemen whose periodical forays into the settled districts of India on the one side of them and Afghaistan on the other have long immobilized considerable forces—Afghan as well as British—to keep them in order.

But this, while it has meant considerable burdens upon Indian and Afghan taxpayers, has been more a nuisance than a danger, since these tribesmen, difficult as they may be to control within their own borders, have been quite unqualified to face even small police forces once they enter more settled regions. It always has been possible in the past therefore to barricade them for a time if troops garrisoning their borders have had to be withdrawn for duty elsewhere.

Counteracting Propaganda

The stirring up of discontent in India by enemy propaganda among the masses is a more serious danger to British interest in the Orient. Delhi authorities often have been criticized for the inadequacy of their counter-measures in this connection.

To this, however, they recently have been waking up. Their "criminal intelligence" staff however is large and competent.

In the World War this organization under the late Sir Charles Cleveland proved able from the very start of hostilities to put its hands upon the prime movers in such discontent. The chief measures taken were to intern large numbers of suspects and when this had been done the situation was easily kept in hand for the duration of the war.

Afghanistan is slowly emerging from oriental medievalism, and some interesting progress is being made there in building roads, setting up factories, and also in starting a twice-weekly airplane service between it and Germany. But the whole thing is on a very small scale so far. Most of it is the work of Germans of whom there are about 125 in Afghanistan, also of Russians, of whom there may be a dozen, and of a few Japanese and half-a-dozen Britishers.

Poles in Grim Silence See Warsaw Taken From Them

© International Radiophoto

Artillery Train of Conquering German Army Rumbles In

This scene in Pilsudski Square shows one of the sections which for some reason escaped the bombings which are said to have done damage to 80 per cent of the city's buildings. In this area were the hotels chiefly occupied by foreigners. The Reichsführer entered the former Polish Capital on Oct. 5, reviewing the troops which marched for two hours before him. He then flew back to Berlin.

Hitler Uses Polish Ruins As Warning to Others

WARSAW, Oct. 6 (AP)—Adolf Hitler told foreign correspondents who accompanied him on his triumphant entry into Warsaw yesterday that the wreckage of the Polish capital demonstrated how unwise it was to resist German arms.

"You see for yourselves what criminal folly it was to try to defend this city," he said in informal remarks to the newspapermen.

"The defense of this town collapsed after only two days. I wish certain statesmen who are trying to turn all Europe into another Warsaw might have seen what you saw today."

Herr Hitler's unscheduled remarks followed a review of his troops. At the conclusion of the parade he sauntered over to the newsmen, shook hands all around and smiled genially.

He conversed for a moment before stepping into a motorcar which took him to his plane for his return flight to Berlin.

All around was the sad desolation which prompted him to comment on the fate of the city which tried unsuccessfully to stand up against the German Air force and battering artillery.

Poles Kept from Route

Careful observers estimated that 80 per cent of Warsaw's buildings were wrecked to some extent and that thousands were destroyed by fire bombs.

Hitler was guarded with elaborate care and it was doubtful whether any Pole so much as saw him as he stood on a platform in the diplomatic quarter to watch the two-hour parade of his troops.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets cleared the streets about the reviewing stand and only soldiers and carefully scrutinized guests of the German Army witnessed the elaborate military display.

The center of the ceremony was a few blocks from the American Embassy which virtually was untouched in the long German siege. the Embassies of Belgium and the Netherlands also escaped extensive damage but the Swedish legation lay in ruins.

A tour through the City disclosed the destructive nature of the bombardment which was concentrated with particular violence on the center of the City.

The central railway station and the chief shopping streets were particular targets—the station because of its strategic importance and the main streets because German aviators reported Polish troops used them extensively.

German officers said the plight of the civilians during the two days of intensive bombardment was deplorable.

Gas and electricity soon were cut off. Women and children cowered in basements while an incessant rain of steel and high explosives continued night and day.

The Polish Foreign Office building's roof was smashed in by Nazi shells. The National Museum was a wreck. But Pilsudski Square and the hotels known to foreigners, which are clustered about it, largely escaped heavy damage.

How many fatalities occurred in the city no one yet estimated.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler yesterday pronounced his Polish campaign complete after he reviewed the troops who conquered Warsaw and told his soldiers:

"Under flags which wave proudly in all communities of Germany today we stand together more closely and adjust the helmet more securely. I know in your faith in Germany you are ready for anything."

Russia Calls Lithuania As Next to Sign 'Accord'

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (AP)—Lithuania has been summoned as next to sign on the dotted line as Soviet Russia today continued its march toward domination of Eastern Europe.

By concluding a 10-year nonaggression accord with Latvia Oct. 5—a treaty closely paralleling the one a week ago with Estonia—the Soviet Union added to its set-up for control of the Baltic.

The treaty gave Russia the right to establish several air fields, naval bases at its western neighbor's ports of Libau (Liepaja) and Windau (Ventspils) and a coast artillery base to "protect Riga Bay."

Similar concessions from Estonia has given Russia the right to establish naval bases in one mainland port and on two islands, along with air bases and garrisons for 25,000 soldiers in that country.

[Informed sources in Helsingfors, Finland, said two additional Estonian ports might be allowed Russia for conversion into naval bases.

Reports there also said that Lithuanian Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys would fly to Moscow soon to complete Russian-Lithuanian discussions. The decision was said to have followed a special Cabinet meeting with Lithuanian President Smetona last night.

Observers at Helsingfors predicted that the proposals would call for Lithuania to surrender two areas for Russian air bases in a mutual assistance agreement and for a trade pact giving Russia special privileges on Lithuanian railroads.

Both there and at Stockholm, Lithuanians were said to hope that if the pact includes the return of Vilna (Wilno), it will be signed Oct. 9.

That day, next Monday, has been observed officially as the anniversary of the city's loss to Poland 19 years ago. Vilna is within the Russian area of conquered Poland.]

Observers speculated whether the Soviet, flushed with its diplomatic successes while Europe's other major powers were at war, would summon Finland, Rumania or Afghanistan after Lithuania. All lie along the line of Russia's progress both to the Northeast and Southeast.

The Soviet press did not allude to it but diplomatic circles here were convinced that the Russian advances into the Baltic area were designed to protect it from possible attack from Germany as well as from Great Britain.

Libau, one of the Latvian ports, is close to Memel, acquired by Germany from Lithuania last March 22.

Ickes and Johnson Split Over What Is Best for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—America's vast radio audience today has two blueprints on how democracy in America may be defended. One was drawn by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; the other by Brig. Gen. Hugh. S. Johnson, U. S. A. Retired, and formerly head of the National Recovery Administration and were put on the airways by the National Broadcasting Company at the opening of the fifth season of the "America's Town Hall Meeting of the Air" last night. George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, acted as moderator.

On one thing, at least, Mr. Ickes and General Johnson were in complete accord. It was that everything possible must be done to keep the United States from being embroiled in the war in Europe. Their chief differences of opinion lay in how the National Government should be carried on.

General Johnson held that one of the greatest dangers to democracy of war itself was the granting of temporary extraordinary powers inconsistent with democracy to permanent bureaus of government, while Mr. Ickes called for "national unity during the domestic emergency caused by the war in Europe," declaring he would like to see the Government avail itself of the technical, financial and industrial skills of capable persons among the opposition. He held this was no time to inaugurate major new reforms.

Must Stay at Home

"Whatever happens abroad, Americans must stay at home and guard their resources and institutions," Mr. Ickes declared. "It goes without saying that we must maintain, and perhaps even strengthen, our armed forces for self-defense. But what is equally vital is the defense of the home front. An attack from the outside is easily discernible and can be repelled . . . but it is far more difficult to detect the inside enemy, whether in the form of persons or false ideals, that would destroy us just as surely as would hostile bombs or tanks.

"One of these threats to our national future is the depletion and waste of our national resources for the unreasonable profits of a few. The second invisible enemy is more insidious, because it lies in the realm of the imponderables. I am referring to the suggestion made by many persons, among whom, I believe, is my platform fellow, General Johnson, that in time of an emergency, we should hand over the effective control of the Government to specially selected extra-legal groups and individuals—such groups, whether under the name of economic boards or industrial councils, to regulate and regiment the life and work of the Nation.

"Do not misunderstand me. I want national unity during this emergency. I want to see our government avail itself of the technical, financial and industrial skills of men who have been opposed to, as well as of those who have been sympathetic with, the present Administration. But this Government is under orders from the people and it cannot be faithless to its trust. It could not hand over the control, either of policy-making or of administration to those who do not sympathize with, and in some cases do not understand its aims."

Johnson Clarifies His Position

At the opening of his address General Johnson departed from his prepared text to deny the charge by the Secretary of the Interior that he advocated handing over control of the Government in wartime to extra-governmental groups. Instead, he said, he favored continuation of departmental functions by present agencies, with emergency war powers vested in a temporary economic administration to coordinate the activities of various governmental groups toward the end of victory.

Later in his address, General Johnson again departed from his prepared address to interpolate a word of praise for Mr. Ickes, who, he said, was the best Secretary of the Interior the country ever had.

"We have tried many experiments in the past few years to relieve terrible conditions of unemployment and depression," he continued. "Nearly every experiment granted the Federal Government new powers and many tended to reduce rather than increase democracy and individual liberty. We were told 'they would make democracy work.' We were giving up part of our democracy to make democracy work.

"These experiments have cost billions. They have nearly all failed. Unemployment remains. Prosperity still falters, and the cost of those failures has added tremendous new burdens of debt and taxation, the effect of which is to increase the burdens of unemployment and reduce reward and freedom of the common man."

General Johnson opposed granting the Roosevelt Administration any further centralization of powers, even in the face of war threats, because, he added, the Administration was eager for increased centralization of governmental powers and would not relinquish such powers if granted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Offshore Claims of Nations Found to Vary as Power Shifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The proposal for a 300-mile "neutrality zone" off the coasts of the Western Hemisphere, and President Roosevelt's statement that American territorial waters extend as far as American interests dictate, calls attention to the question of jurisdiction over the sea.

"How far outward from its coasts any nation's sovereignty extends has been the subject of argument since a thousand years before the Christian era," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. "In that period Minos, King of Crete, 'made himself master of a great part of what is now termed the Hellenic sea,' according to the Greek historian, Thucydides.

"Today, no nation claims absolute control, under ordinary conditions, over any part of the sea more than a few miles from its coasts. Territorial waters of the United States extend out three miles from shore, while some other nations fix the limit as much as six miles out. Norway, Sweden and Denmark set the limit at four miles because of the deeply-indented configuration of their coasts which complicates the drawing of a line.

Three- and 12-Mile Limits

"The three-mile limit was adopted by the United States and Great Britain toward the close of the eighteenth century, because it represented the maximum cannon range of those days. Today, however, the range of coast defense guns is 20 miles or more, while bombing planes can operate hundreds of miles out from shore.

"Although the three-mile limit is generally recognized as the boundary of United States territorial waters, there actually are several other 'limits' in existence for special purposes. Treaties between the United States and other nations permit U. S. Coast Guard cutters to stop and search vessels suspected of smuggling at various distances from shore up to 12 miles. Some treaties also permit suspected smugglers to be stopped within one hour's sailing distance from shore; thus a slow boat might be considered to be outside American territorial waters after traveling only five or six miles, while a fast one might have to go 20 or 25 miles to get beyond the 'limit.'

"Many of these treaties were made during the time of national prohibition of the sale of liquor and were aimed primarily at liquor smugglers. If a vessel is ordered to stop by a Coast Guard patrol within American territorial waters, and refuses to obey, it may be pursued, stopped and searched, even though it succeeds in reaching the high seas. Ships engaged in piracy or the slave trade may be legally stopped anywhere on the high seas by warships or patrol vessels of any nation. Many nations enforce laws relating to smuggling, neutrality, fishing, sanitation and navigation as much as 16 miles out from shore.

Historic Assertions

"The idea that a nation might exercise legal control over the seas adjacent to its coasts grew out of former attempts of nations or their rulers to claim sovereignty over all the oceans.

"The people of Tyre were declared to have 'brought the sea under their dominion for a long time, not only the neighboring sea, but wherever their fleets went,' and the expression 'Tyrian sea' came to mean a body of water over which control was exercised.

"Venice in its heyday tried to control the Adriatic Sea. Spain and Portugal at one time claimed sovereignty over the open Atlantic both north and south and even around into the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. French kings once claimed all the seas that touched their coasts.

"The League of Nations once proposed that all countries adopt a uniform limit of six miles from shore for their territorial waters, and that within this area they also would have control over the air above and the soil and subsoil beneath."

Union Enjoined In Worker Shift

WASHINGTON (AP) — Justice T. Alan Goldsborough enjoined the American Federation of Labor and the Teamsters' Union Oct. 6 from transferring beer truck drivers from the Brewery Workers Union to the Teamsters' Union.

Justice Goldsborough, in District Court, held that the workers involved had not asked the transfer and for him to permit it "would amount to a judicial recognition of authority acquired by usurpation."

The Brewery Workers Union, in asking the injunction, told the court there was a move afoot at the current A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, to suspend the Brewery Workers Union for seeking through the court proceeding to block transfer of truck drivers to the Teamsters Union as ordered by the 1933 convention of the Federation.

It is an old dispute involving the issue of craft versus industrial unionism. Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. counsel, had contended that the issue to be decided was whether the A. F. of L. had the right to decide jurisdictional disputes among affiliated unions.

No Hines Venue Change

NEW YORK (AP)—The Appellate Division Oct. 5 denied the application of James J. Hines, former Tammany district leader, for a change of venue for his appeal from his conviction on policy racket conspiracy charges. The court, at the same time, set down the Hines appeal for argument Oct. 24.

A. F. of L. Makes Labor Second to Democracy

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6—The fight for democracy, rather than the mechanics and internal problems of trade unionism, is seen today more strongly than ever to overshadow the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention here. It has evolved as the keynote of the meeting.

Even the virtual suspension of the International Typographical Union for its refusal to pay a special assessment, ostensibly an internal organization quarrel, swung on this theme of human rights, liberty and law, for it was an illustration of the operation of democracy within the Federation, the rule of the majority.

From the first crack of President William Green's gavel, attention has been turned on the need in a positive way, to preserve American institutions and, with them, the rights and welfare of labor.

It started with the welcoming address by Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, who warned that, "the perpetuation of representative government is dependent on keeping out hatreds and quarrels.

Essentials for Democracy

Mayor James G. Stewart, of Cincinnati, insisted that "without God, and without love, you can't have in America, freedom, liberty and representative government.

Michael Lyden, President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, protested that above all the A. F. of L. loves liberty and detests tyranny."

Mr. Green has dwelt frequently and long on the issue. In his initial address, he noted that, "we have learned much and are more determined than ever to follow the democratic way of living, to work out our problems in the American way in accordance with American institutions and our own democratic form of government."

Later, Gerhardt H. Seger, formerly a member of the German Reichstag, now in exile in this country, told dramatically of the disintegration of the German unions under the Nazi Government, and pleaded with the Federation delegates to maintain democracy here, as a means of preserving the labor movement itself.

William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, warned of the dangers of divisions growing out of adherence to foreign ideologies, but agreed that he felt America's future is safe under its present form of government.

New League for Democracy

The climax came last night at a meeting, which though independent of the convention and the Federation, was inspired, organized, and attended almost wholly by convention delegates and leaders. It was the first meeting of the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy, a group newly organized by A. F. of L. leaders, chiefly as a counter-propaganda agency in the fight against totalitarianism. Mathew Woll, its president, is a Vice-President of the Federation, and President Green of the Federation is its Honorary President.

The democracy theme rang out clear here.

"In view of conditions in the totalitarian countries," said Mr. Woll, "a democratic people must survey this alternative to its own method of life and give the answer. The enemy within our gates must be met and defeated in the realm of reason."

Mr. Green pointed out that, "in order to retain what we enjoy today, we must be able to protect our human rights, our freedom, and our democracy against any assault from without or within."

In offering a concrete, constructive suggestion, Mr. Green said something which, observers here note, shows how closely capital and labor are drawn in this common battle.

"The task," he said, "calls for a high order of unselfish co-operative effort by government, industry, labor and the farmer. We don't need more laws or more regulation. We need more teamwork."

South Leans to Co-operation As Means of Helping Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Sentiment for co-operation between farmers of the South and of other regions to help the South out of its big agricultural rut is increasing, while at the same time some new tax barriers between the states threaten to promote sectionalism.

Oscar Johnson, President of the National Cotton Council, and manager of what is said to be the largest cotton plantation in the world near here, as well as a number of Midwest farm leaders believe the solution of the South's major economic problem is joint effort.

Barriers That Exist

On the other hand the difficulties of making what is still essentially a one-crop system function in the face of reduced foreign markets, have been aggravated by erection of barriers to an even domestic distribution.

Some Southern leaders ask the Midwest to co-operate in maintaining a free domestic market for cotton and cottonseed products, among which are butter substitutes.

The trouble arises from the trend toward establishment in some Northern States of excise and license taxes on these products, chiefly margarine, a competitor of the dairy products which are the mainstay of the economy of such states as Wisconsin and Minnesota.

As a result of having been forced, for these and other reasons, to depend less upon cotton, Southern producers have turned to producing other things. And that they have chosen dairying and production of meat and grain and such things, while not a deliberate invasion of the Midwest production field, already is such as to threaten some serious competition.

In fact some experts in the Midwest say the South already had begun to go over into the types of production which put them into competition with the Northern States. They hold that the tax on margarine, for example, is necessary to protect the local dairymen, who haven't the alternative of going over to raising cotton when even their local markets are taken from them.

Southern Holdings Gain

From 1930 to 1938, it is pointed out by Mr. Johnson, that the nine leading Cotton States increased their holdings of milk cows by 18.2 per cent, sheep 20.7 per cent, swine 10.7 per cent and all cattle 14.6, while the nine Midwest States showed relative declines in the same.

He further points out that from 1924 to 1934 the Cotton States expanded production of milk 39.8 per cent, factory-made "butter" 111.9, and farm or real butter 14.4 per cent. The Midwest showed an increase of 12.3 per cent and 14.3 respectively in the first two, and a decline in the third.

There are other figures to show how the South has sought to get away from cotton. It has increased production of potatoes, corn, and wheat at a greater rate than have the Midwestern States.

The problem is part of the larger one involving the raising of interstate trade barriers throughout the country, but the tendency now is, as a result of organized co-operative effort, to level these and prevent erection of new ones.

Highway Safety Line Is Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chiefly because folks drove more safely in villages and on country highways in August this year, the nation's traffic fatality toll, which slipped up in June and July to break a steady 17-month improvement, has turned sharply downward again, reports the National Safety Council.

While the record as a whole showed a drop of 6 per cent in hgihway fatalities from the same month a year ago, the decrease for the cities was only 2 per cent.

The fatalities toll for August was 2,690, the lowest since 1932, the Council says. The record is more significant in view of the fact that the average change between July and August has been an increase of 9 per cent, and the fact that the decrease in the number of fatalities came in spite of an estimated increase in travel.

As it stands now, even with the June and July slips, the total for the first eight months of this year is 4 per cent below that for the same period in 1938. And during this period there was an increase of 6 per cent in the amount of travel, as measured by gasoline consumption. Based alone on fatalities for each thousand gallons of gasoline used, the seven-month record was 8 per cent better than that in 1938.

The June and July increase was entirely in the rural areas. The cities in fact in those months continued to show an improvement. Safety experts explain this rural backsliding as due partly to a comparative lack of organized safety activity in the country areas.

North Dakota was first among the States in cutting its rate in August, with a 33 per cent decrease. Milwaukee went into a tie with Boston for first place among cities of more than 500,000, based on the eight-month record. Among those of from 250,000 to 500,000 Louisville, with a perfect record, stood tied with Rochester, N. Y.

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Behind the Headlines

Action of belligerents held real obstacle to American neutrality during war.

Sinking of British ship off Brazil turned Panama Congress into anti-Hitler bloc.

Each week brings new evidence that the principal obstacle to American neutrality is not British or French propaganda, not the American desire to carry on trade, but the actions of the German Government.

As Congressmen debate the amendment of the Neutrality Act they are aware that any detailed plan of American action for the future may be entirely overthrown at almost any moment by an overt act of a belligerent.

It is wise to lay down governing rules of foreign policy and to seek to avoid being swept into the whirlpool of war, but the desperate acts of nations at war are often unforeseeable, and it is often such an act that brings decisive consequences.

American Ideals

There are some Americans who believe that the United States was drawn into the World War in 1917 by British and French propaganda, but there are a great many more who believe that America was forced into hostilities by German attacks upon American shipping, and upon American ideals of justice and humanity.

The Kaiser's Government during the World War showed itself incapable of estimating the psychological effect of its acts upon neutral governments. The existing National Socialist Government of Germany has not revealed any greater ability to comprehend the American point of view. In fact, the Hitler Regime had antagonized American opinion to a greater extent than the Kaiser's Government had done, even before war broke.

Psychological Act

It would be in the interest of world peace, and certainly in the interest of Germany, if the German Government at such a time as this would go out of its way to avoid further antagonizing of the Americas. Yet that Government is actually alienating New World opinion in the most effectual manner.

Wide World

President Arosemena
Of Panama appeals to all the Americas to remain neutral.

While the Pan-American Congress was sitting at Panama, a German raider did just the thing that was certain to insure the success of the Congress and weld all the Americas into a firm anti-German combination. The German warship sank a British freighter off the coast of Brazil.

It provided, at the psychological moment and in the most admirably chosen spot, from the American point of view, a vivid example of exactly the sort of thing the Congress had met to guard against. The Congress hastened unanimously to establish a Pan-American zone of neutrality, to be maintained by joint action. It is hardly too much to say that the German raider assured the success of the Congress and all but stampeded the American nations into an anti-Hitler bloc.

Another Lusitania

The same sort of ineptitude was shown by the sinking on the very first day of the war, of the steamer Athenia, which was bringing hundreds of Americans home from Europe. Americans could not but associate this in their thinking with the sinking of the Lusitania, which was a major factor in bring the United States into the World War.

Herr Hitler's threats of unrestrained submarine warfare, and the German-imposed restrictions upon neutral shipping, are having the same effect. They may be, in German eyes, necessary to the prosecution of a "successful" war, but the alienation of America, which is bound to result, may be more important, in the long run, for Germany than the sinking of many ships.

Britain and France, it is true, also are imposing a rigid control upon neutral shipping. But their attitude toward the United States goes far to eliminate the serious friction that might otherwise result from such control.

Strong Position

These illustrations are cited to show that the actions of a neutral country in wartime are likely to be determined by what the belligerents do to it, rather than by any detailed plan outlined in advance.

Congress, as it debates neutrality legislation, must foresee, as far as possible, what the future is likely to hold. But it should do nothing that would impair the possibility of the United States taking a strong position, if need be, in any eventuality.

A strong American position will always be a contribution to world peace.

Rex Miller

'Freezing' Elastic Deformations

Westinghouse

Results Obtained by Research Engineer

Top—This photograph of a transparent bakelite model of a crane-hook was taken by means of polarized light, which vibrates in a single plane instead of scattering like ordinary light. Refracted by the stress lines in the model, the light produces interference bands showing the points where greatest load is borne by the hook. In ordinary light no lines appear in the model.

Bottom—Stresses in a machine shaft are shown in this photograph which has been enlarged and shortened to show the concentrations at each end of the keyway. Note the even distribution of stresses along the curved keyway as compared to the concentrations in the corners of the square and keyway on the lower side of the shaft.

Americans Turn to New Languages

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Europe's war already has changed America's fashion in languages, as business and tourists turn to South America for trade and pleasure.

Blocked from Europe by stringent passport regulations, prospective tourists now are swamping language schools with demands for instruction in Spanish and Portuguese.

Nearly a forgotten language, so far as the mode was concerned, Portuguese since the outbreak of hostilities has leaped to the fore among the numerous languages taught in New York. Spanish is a close second.

Where once the busy executive thought in terms of German or French in his foreign trade, he's shouting now, "Toda a forca a frente!"—which he has found out means "Full speed ahead!" in Portuguese.

He means it, too, for the rise in demand for instruction in these languages is closely coupled with the trade future of the Nation. With England, Germany, and France cut off from Normal trade with South America, the United States is pushing quickly to the foreground to capture these fields of commerce.

Only a week ago 14 steamships—four of them passenger vessels—were sold to the Brazilian Government by an American firm—a $3,500,000 deal. Pan American Airways has ordered 22 new flying boats as part of a $6,000,000 program to speed up its service to South American and in the trans-Atlantic and Pacific trade.

One steamship line has issued instructions to all its officers and crew in South American service that they must learn either Spanish or Portuguese.

Future promotion has been made contingent upon their learning the languages, and to make sure they don't skimp on their homework, teachers have been put aboard each of the vessels, and daily instruction is given.

Executives of large firms are going back to school, too, for on their knowledge of these romance languages may depend many a juicy contract.

And speaking of romance—now when the lady strolls on the deck under a soft Southern moonlight, after that last dance in the salon, she'll have to tell about it like this: "Realmente, Querida, el baila divinamente!" meaning: "Really, my deah, he dances beautifully!"

Sickness Insurance Scheme Suspended in the Dakotas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The Farm Security Administration's experiment in sickness insurance has been suspended in North and South Dakota because the drought-stricken families there demanded too much service.

Dr. Ralph C. Williams, in charge of the FSA co-operative medical care program now operating in 25 states, explained this week the breach between members of the medical profession and FSA officials that resulted in temporary abandonment of the program in the only two states where it has been operated on a statewide basis.

The problems that arose in North and South Dakota are significant to the whole country in view of the impetus that would be given such systems should Congress pass the extensive Wagner medical bill which the Senate Committee on Education and Labor expects to recommend during the next regular session of Congress.

The disagreement in the two great plains states, according to Dr. Williams, came over the insurance principle, which the doctors felt gave them too little return for the amount of service they were called upon to give. The insurance principle was insisted upon by FSA officials as the only method it saw of furnishing medical service to low-income groups, unable to meet their own doctors' bills.

A Possible Alternative

An alternative would be compulsory sickness insurance with a system of taxation which would have taken away the voluntary nature of the FSA experiment.

The farmers' enthusiasm for medication without specific charge ran away with them, and they displayed little conception of the amount of service they would get for the $24 a year they contributed to the "pool" or was contributed for them by the Farm Security Administration on a loan basis.

Dr. Williams tells of one farmer who piled his wife and five children into a wagon one snowy day when farm work was halted and took them all in town to the dentist, with the salutation "here they are Doc, fix us up." That was the attitude of many more.

Dr. Williams is confident that if the insurance system in North and South Dakota had been on a broader base, it would have succeeded. The families there, he explains, have been made so destitute by recurring droughts that they were really relief clients, whereas the FSA had only the funds to deal with them on a rehabiliation basis.

100,000 Families Covered

The FSA sickness insurance program is still being operated among low-income farm families in 479 counties of 25 other states. Officials estimate that about 100,000 families are covered at the present time.

County medical programs are in operation in certain parts of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

County plans vary but in general they operate in this manner: Local physicians agree on a uniform schedule of fees. Each month they submit their bills to the trustee of the pool into which the farmers have paid a fixed sum. If the bills do not total more than one twelfth of the sum available for the whole year each doctor is paid in full. If the bills total more than one twelfth, every doctor agrees to a pro rata deduction in his fees. Though the plan assures "free choice" of physicians by its members, actually choice is confined to those approved by the county medical association.

Dairy Chief Asks Sound Milk Prices

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Development of a sound price structure, fair to both producer and consumer, should be the goal in milk control, O. M. Reed of Washington, Chief of the dairy section of the United States Department of Agriculture, said Oct. 5 in addressing the fifth annual convention of the National Association of Milk Control Boards of America.

E. C. C. Woods of Richmond, Va., was chosen Vice-President. Kenneth F. Fee of Albany, N. Y., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for a third term. Oscar Boisvert of Montreal, C. G. Duncan of Atlanta, Ga., and Park Carpenter of Boston were named to the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visiting Her Scattered Family

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, arrived by plane from San Francisco Oct. 5 in the course of a flying visit to her scattered relatives.

She was accompanied by her son James, film company official, who flew to San Francisco to meet her. She has visited her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, in Seattle, and plans to leave by plane Oct. 6 for Fort Worth, Texas, to visit another son, Elliott.

Churchman Sees Youth as Traduced

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—David O. Mackay, Second Counselor in the Latter Day Saints' Church First Presidency, said Oct. 5 "advocates of Communism" associated with the National Youth Adminsitration and the American Student Union are feeding "political poison to the youth of America."

Addressing the general session of the National Woman's Relief Society, a Latter Day Saints' auxiliary, Mr. Mackay expressed alarm at a "wave of disbelief in God, of disregard for agreements, of dishonesty in personal as well as international affairs which is sweeping over the nation."

Peace League Calls Dies Probe Un-American

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The League for Peace and Democracy, Washington Branch, and the House Committee investigating un-American activities exchanged today a hot round of criticism about just who was being "un-American."

When the Committee convened Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman, whipped out a League statement adopted at a meeting here last night and read excerpts.

One of these alleged that the Committee, through its past inquiries into the League, was seeking to "brand as un-American the progressive policies and the social objectives of the New Deal which the American League supports."

Mr. Dies observed this charge was just a reaction to the Committee's assertion that the League was a "Communist front organization."

The League, on the other hand, reported that Committee agents recently had "raided" its offices looking for membership records and this was using "un-American tactics."

Mr. Dies indicated that what the Committee was interested in was finding out government employees who belonged to the organization.

He said many had carried their memberships for a long time despite the Committee's warnings about the League being "dominated by the Communist Party."

"The continuance by these government employees of their affiliations with Communist front organizations," the chairman said, "and their attributing of ulterior motives to the Committee raises to the chair's mind a serious view as to what the motives of these government employees are in continuing their affiliations with the Communist Party."

The committee heard testimony yesterday that for a time in 1936 every German boat that docked at Los Angeles Harbor brought communications and literature from Nazi headquarters in Germany for officials of the German-American Bund in Los Angeles.

Neal Howard Ness, who said he was a former Bund member, asserted that Herman Schwinn, Bund leader known as the "Führer of the West," "never missed a ship that came in."

Arizonans Coin a Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

When a man has "sold his saddle" in Arizona, it doesn't mean that he has concluded a transaction in saddlery. He has accepted a bribe, or otherwise strayed from the path of honesty.

Numerous expressions just as picturesque have been turned up by the Federal Writers Project in collecting data for the forthcoming "Arizona Guide." Writers find that Arizona pioneers had a rich language peculiarly their own, to which cattle raising, mining, and irrigated agriculture all made important contributions. That language has been altered somewhat by the present century's influx of "tenderfeet," but in the more sparsely-peopled areas it still exists unchanged save for new idioms that Arizonans are constantly inventing.

"Sold his saddle" originated in the cow business. Traditionally, his saddle was the last possession with which a cowboy would part; therefore, if he had "sold his saddle" the inference was that he had previously sold his honor.

♦ ♦ ♦

Uniform Speech

Although Arizona was settled by immigrants from every corner of the Nation—the speech of the settlers was surprisingly uniform after they had been here long enough to "get naturalized." To a large extent they adopted words and phrases from the Mexicans who were here before them. A majority of the first cattlemen were from Texas, yet they seem to have dropped the Texas word "maverick." In Arizona an unclaimed "cow critter" has always been an orejana. Derivation of "leppy," for motherless calf, appears to be untraceable.

The Texas "lariat" never traveled west of the Rio Grande in frontier times. It is a contraction of the Spanish la reata—the rope. Under Mexican influence the Texan here reverted to pure Castilian and the rope he uses in his range work is a reata. The English "lasso" is seldom heard as a noun, never as a verb. Throwing a reata over an animal's head is roping, nothing else.

When an animal is roped, the next thing for the roper to do is wind the free end around his saddle horn to keep it from being jerked out of his hand. De la vuelta—of the turn—the Mexicans called this operation. That was too much for the Anglo-Saxon tongue and the Arizona cowboy "takes his dallies."

♦ ♦ ♦

Cinch for Girth

Whether "cinch" for girth, shortened from the Spanish cincha, originated in Arizona, is open to question. At any rate, girth is an unknown word in the Southwest and cinch has become firmly embedded in American vernacular. But here a "double cinch" is not an extra strong certainty; it is a saddle with two cinches. If it has only one it is a "center-fire."

"Waddy" for cowboy is a new introduction by way of western adventure fiction, and not popular among those who proudly call themselves "cowpunchers," "punchers," cowpokes," or "buckaroos." This last, of course, is a variation of the Spanish vaquero.

Quicksand and mud soft enough to swallow an unwary animal are not uncommon in the Arizona range country, but "mire" means nothing except to those who have been reading books. Such a spot is a "bog." Nothing mires down, it "bogs down." If ground is extra treacherous it "would bog a saddle blanket."

On a very warm day a horse or man may become 'overhet' but never overheated. G. W. P. Hunt, first State Governor of Arizona, one day declared that he was "all het up" over some chicanery of a political opponent.

More than once he "bowed up," too. When a bucking horse arches its back to dislodge a rider, it "bows up." When an Arizonan refuses to submit to something that he regards as an injustice, he "bows up."

Safer Machinery Is Forecast As Result of Research Work

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5—Machines of the future will be safer and less likely to break down under average loads according to engineers, because a young research physicist has devised a method whereby stresses applied to transparent bakelite models of machine parts, can be permanently "set" for study at any future time even though the cause for the stress is removed. The method allows examination of danger points within solid metal parts before they are built.

The process, a further development of common practice whereby transparent models of parts under construction are examined in polarized light, actually bakes in the deformities always present whenever machines or tools are in use. Formerly it was particularly difficult to study the patterns of light that indicate strains on large rotating units like the shafts of motors and generators weighing several tons.

Dr. Hetenyi need never see the metal part he is investigating as he uses only a transparent "heat hardening" bakelite model of the part. Placing this test piece in an electric oven he loads it proportionately to the load the full-sized part must withstand, then turns on the heat. For an hour the model "cooks" at approximately 240 degrees Fahrenheit, and when it cools to room temperature its elastic deformation is solidified. It remains permanently deformed even when the load is removed. The stresses are thus frozen solid.

The investigator carefully cuts a slice through the model and places this segment in a polariscope, an apparatus resembling a giant magic lantern. Polarized light, which vibrates in only one plane instead of scattering like ordinary light, is then passed through the bakelite slice. When the light rays come out the other side of the test piece they are captured by the so-called analyzer and form a picture of the stress lines in the model.

By studying these lines or stress, fringes of variegated colors, the engineer can see exactly where the greatest stresses will occur in the machine part which he is designing. The picture is an accurate map of stress distribution. In the past the designer has had no accurate way of knowing what this distribution might be in complicated parts of varying thickness and loading. His only recourse has been to attempt to arbitrarily make the part larger and stronger than necessary in order to provide a factor of safety.

Various machine parts, shafts containing keyways and circular holes through their center, and motor rotors have now been successfully analyzed for stresses by this new method, Dr. Hetenyi reported. In the case of the rotor a model was whirled at a constant speed inside the electric oven and cooled until its elastic deformation was solidified. A thin slice of the deformed model revealed the stress distribution when it was examined under polarized light.

Actually a solidified elastic deformation is a contradiction. By its very name, an elastic deformation is one which recoverrs as soon as the deforming force is removed, but a peculiar dual personality in the molecular structure of bakelite makes possible the paradox of "permanent elastic deformation," as it has been termed.

President Studies His Tree Project

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt is going to devote the week-end to the Christmas tree business on his family estate.

He made no appointments for Government business, but arranged to study his planting and cutting charts. Drought destroyed about 26,000 of the 30,000 evergreens planted this year, along with more than 4,000 older trees.

The trees are grown as part of a State forestry development project, and Mr. Roosevelt invited forestry officials to confer with him before he returns to Washington.

The President decided to come to Hyde Park after Senate leaders said that the neutrality debate had been outlined for the coming week and that it held no immediate problems.

Road Builders Picture Hazard-less Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In speeches before 500 Georgia highway officials and road builders gathered at Lithia Springs, near Atlanta, recently, Charles M. Upham and Herbert R. Anderson, of the American Road Builders' Association, painted a picture of ideal highways of the future, highways in which conditions would permit freedom of speed and individual initiative, unrestricted by grade crossings and similar hazards.

Interest attaches particularly to the inter-regional highways, superroads being constructed, since Georgia's own State-wide program now includes many miles of paved roads through some of the most beautiful scenic country of mountainous North Georgia; and it is expected that connecting roads from other centers will extend the enjoyment of this newly-opened region to more travelers for the open months of late fall and early spring when so many scenic regions elsewhere are inaccessible.

Here's Ideal Spot For Clock Watchers

In the new Department of the Interior Building in Washington there are 1,000 electric clocks, 3.681 inside doors and 20 high-speed elevators.

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Snapped—Bonwit customer about to select entire evening garnishment without taking a step. She is sitting in our famous Accessory Lounge where she can see-at-a-glance the full sweep of Bonwit's *crème de la creme* accessories . . where every Bonwit accessory meets its companion-piece—where long-range assembling is done for you swiftly, layed before you matched in colour and in spirit. Accessorizing-from-a-sofa is just one of a number of things that make Bonwit such a superbly pleasant place in which to shop—A Woman's Place.

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NEW YORK CITY

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Rumania: A Case of Stalin 'and/or' Hitler?

Fireside Series Key Is Informality

Current events given with the informality of fireside chats is the aim of this new Monitor series. It presents the biggest major countries and situations of the day, brought up to last-minute timeliness by cable, telephone, and radio.

The setting is a cheery, wood-panelled library with a warm fire crackling in the fireplace. Around it, comfortably settled in deep easy chairs and lounges, are a group taking part in the course.

Leader of this discussion period is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"After Poland, is Rumania next? Several of you have asked that question. Certainly the news brings this country of the Balkans right into the spotlight. For years both Russia and Germany have wanted to dominate the Balkans, long before their present governments came in. In fact the World War was brought about largely through German backing of Austria to invade Serbia whereupon Russia jumped in to defend its Slav brother—or should we say nephew? The Balkans emerged safe and sound with Rumania particularly happy with much new territory.

"Hitler has been applying steady pressure to the Balkans with Rumania, nearest geographically, and dearest because of its much needed oil fields, most in danger. It was generally thought that with the running over of Poland Rumania would be next—and just about as hard for the Allies to defend. Then Stalin pulled his surprise which was made to appear as no surprise. He insured Russia's getting her share of Poland in return for making the non-aggression pact with Germany, which was intended by Berlin to put such fear in the Allies that they would not attack Germany. The bluff failed but Stalin didn't. He got his land. Not only did he take much of Poland but he swung across so that his share cuts Germany directly off from Rumania."

Question: "But does that make Rumania safe? Is Russia a better friend than Germany?"

Answer: "No, you can hardly say Rumania is safe. But it probably feels safer with Russia than with Germany. Russia may take back Bessarabia, obtained from her after the World War. It may, as the Slav protector, force Rumania to give back Dobruja to the Bulgarians. But it is likely to leave the rest of Rumania. Germany, on the other hand, could have been expected to take over Rumania as it did Bohemia and Slovakia, and perhaps give Transylvania to Hungary."

Question: "Doesn't the recent assassination of the Rumanian premier indicate a weak government which Russia might easily dominate?"

Answer: "Not necessarily. Rumania cracked down hard and fast on the Iron Guard which caused the assassination. Many believe it to be the last act of this guard which was useful to Germany in the anti-Russian days. Today their part is apparently about over. In the meantime King Carol is meeting the emergency."

Question: "Is he a strong ruler then?"

Answer: "He has been in this emergency, although widely criticized before for extravagance and special privilege. Combining stubborness in an unusual manner with agility, alertness and adroitness, he may be able to play Stalin off against Hitler. After all both would prefer a present weak Rumania to the domination of that country by the other. Its up to Carol now."

Question: "You spoke about Rumania's new lands after the war. Did it steal these lands and peoples?"

Answer: "Rumania says it 'liberated' or 'redeemed' them. It felt it was reuniting Rumanian areas to the mother country—and this is not an entirely absurd claim. The predominant racial element in Bessarabia, Transylvania and the Bukovina is Rumanian. At that a million Rumanians still remain in Russia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia."

Question: "Then what's the trouble about if Rumanians just reannexed Rumanians?"

Answer: "There's the rub. As in the rest of Europe, people don't stay in solid groups. They are in scattered groups. So when Rumanian brought into its fold Rumanians it also caught in the net a lot of other people. There are 1,500,000 Hungarians, 800,000 Russians, 800,000 Germans and 500,000 Bulgarians in Rumania.

"A fourth of the population is minorities. But the real trouble is the quality of those minorities. Three particular groups have lorded is over the Rumanians—the Hungarians, Germans and Jews. The reason? The Rumanians are basically peasants. These more-educated other people looked down on them and treated them as serfs. Leaving the Rumanians to the land they went to the cities. The result is the minorities actually predominate in the cities.

Question: "Wasn't Hitler foolish to let Stalin, of all people, right into the Balkans as he did?"

Answer: "Perhaps the answer is the old oriental tale of the Arab who asked a camel to poke its head in the tent."

Question: "Meaning what?"

Answer: "Well, in the story the Camel followed its head—right into the tent. The Arab tent being small you can imagine what happened to the Arab."

Question: "Could you tell us something about Rumania and its people?"

Answer: "We are fortunate enough today to have R. H. Markham, the Monitor's Central European staff writer with us and he will tell you about the Rumanians as only a man who has traversed that country riding in haywagons and sleeping in barns, can do. You'll find his story just below on page 19."

Bucharest's Colorful Minority Problem

James Sawders; © Sovfotos

Racial Ingredients of Rumania's Melting Pot

The World War's peace treaties virtually doubled Rumania's territory. But it more than doubled her population problems, for it added to her population millions of Magyars, Jews, Germans, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Serbs, Slovaks. The above map shows the political mosaic that is present-day Rumania. Note map nationality keys in pictures.

Roman Greetings Feature Land of King Carol

By R. H. Markham

The Rumanians are living relics of antiquity. Of course every other nation is, too. Even the most cursory visit to Mexico City or Lima takes you back to Romulus and Remus. But here the past seems to shout at you and jump at you in a more spectacular manner. Why, even when one chauffeur greets another you might imagine Mr. Cato speaking to Mr. Cicero.

And the strangest aspect of this exchange of Roman greetings by pumpkin-seed-vendors in Chisinau or Cluj is not that common workmen speak the language of Caesar, for they used to do that in Rome, also, but that this tongue ever got to the tall grass of Bessarabia or the back woods of Bukovina and that it won its way as the only native language. Every relic of an original, primitive dialect has been submerged.

And there never were many Romans here, either—only a small number of soldiers, who probably weren't from Rome at all, scattered settlements of agile merchants, who were probably Greeks, Jews or Levantines, and condemned persons whom the Roman government interned in distant Dacia. How did they teach Latin to a nation of long haired Dacian savages? Well, they did, and that's that.

Real Melody

Of course it's not a pure Latin. Rumanian contains at least 25 per cent Slav words. Every modern Latin language sounds like a corruption of some other Latin language. Portuguese is called broken Spanish; Spanish, broken Italian. Rumanian is broken everything. But it's very beautiful. The two most melodious tongues in the world are probably Italian and Russian, so what must Rumanian be, which is a combination of the two!

By blood these people are like the rest of the Europeans, a mixture of many races. In Rumania are Russians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Hungarians, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Germans, French, Jews, Tartars, Gypsies and other stock. One constantly meets all sorts of physical types. Generalizations are difficult, but we might picture a representative Rumanian as rather dark, fairly tall, somewhat slender, with dark brown hair, dark eyes and a somewhat elongated, fine-featured face.

By disposition a Rumanian tends to be soft. He is easy going, genial, emotional, artistic. The Rumanians have never conducted a great national crusade, carried on a religious reformation or launched a big social revolution. They are inclined to "live and let live."

Encouraging Signs

In consequence, they are backward and poorly organized. The peasantry remains behind that of any other country in southeast Europe except Albania. Illiteracy abounds, poverty is very common, social injustice prevails and political corruption flourishes. Rumania seems to be a classic land of human frustration.

But there are encouraging aspects. Biologically the Rumanians are astoundingly virile, second to no other people in the western world, except the Russians. Due to their natural increase the Rumanians tend to push back every other race in this part of the world.

Then again they have remarkable power in assimilating others. Although the Rumanians are backward and soft, they swallow up harder and more advanced peoples. When Bulgarians and Rumanians are in contact, the Bulgarians tend to become Rumanians. Even hard, proud Hungarians become Rumanians. A Rumanian, though poor, is genial, emotional, seductive. Their glow and radiance seem to captivate stolider, solider, harsher peoples.

Recent Changes

Rumanian folk embroidery is a vivid example of this fine, genial spirit. It is the most delicate in Europe. It is made by utterly untrained, illiterate peasant women, yet in exquisiteness has no rival. It is as peach petals on a gossamer net; as though fringes of forget-menots were strewn on spider webs.

The Rumanians as all Balkan peoples, have been only recently liberated from the Turks. At first they were divided between two separate principalities, which were joined in a common kingdom under a Hohenzollern prince, who became King Carol I in 1881. This remained a small Balkan state until the World War, when it was more than doubled in extent and its population raised from seven to seventeen million. It is now 19,033,363.

Most of the people are peasants. Feudalism was abolished in 1864, and all agricultural land redistributed in 1921. A small class of aristocrats exists, but in spite of that the way to the highest office and highest post is open to every able Rumanian.

The Rumanian nation, though composed of many elements, is exceptionally uniform. Rumanians in Bulgaria, Greece, Russia, and Hungary are astoundingly similar. Politically, socially, and economically they are weak, racially exceptionally strong. Rumanians have lived utterly defenseless under foreign rules for a millennium without being denationalized.

Rumania is very rich. It is justly called "Europe's America." No other country of its size on the continent can be compared to it. Rumania, lying in the best part of the Danube valley, has unexcelled agricultural land favored by plenty of rain and a good climate. It produces enormous surpluses of wheat and corn. It also has great forests, providing more wood than world markets normally absorb. In addition, it is Europe's chief oil-producing country, outside of Russia. Likewise, it has inexhaustible quantities of salt, some coal, gold, silver, bauxite, and other minerals.

Rumania has everything, and its people are exceptionally virile, but socially they are poorly organized, and politically they are grievously exploited. To sum up, Rumania is a grand pyramid sitting on its head. Who would dare predict it can withstand storms?

Thumbnail Sketches of Rumania Leaders

Nichola Titulescu

Nichola Titulescu, 56 years old, is the most spectacular diplomat in modern Rumanian history. In post-war years he was the most influential "small country" statesman in Europe, after Eduard Benes and Eleutherios Venizelos, and more brilliant than either. He is tall, thin, long-armed, not handsome, an almost unmatched orator.

He was a staunch friend of France, a tireless defender of collective security, one of Europe's more uncompromising opponents of authoritarianism, an advocate of a Rumanian-Russian understanding, the creator of the Balkan Entente, a pillar of the Little Entente. He so vigorously opposed Italy's war on Ethiopia and so sharply criticized boistrous demonstrations of Italian journalists in Geneva, that he incurred the vehement enmity of the Duce.

Besides these opponents abroad, Titulescu had many in his own country. He was very ambitious, enjoyed enormous prestige, was very conscious of his superior talents, was a sensational spender, had a biting tongue, defended his views with furious energy, was a dangerous political rival. Finally, the King turned against him and suddenly on Aug. 29, 1936, dismissed him from the cabinet, without warning, consultation or formal notice. He is now working as an attorney in England.

Juliu Maniu

Juliu Maniu, 76 years old, is Roumania's Woodrow Wilson. He is of medium height, slender, solemn, genial, stiffly friendly, cordially unbending; punctual in habits, fanatical in the firmness of his convictions. Held incorruptible, poor, frugal, unmarried; lives on a small farm, but wears long-tailed coat, is very religious, and was nobly devoted to his old mother. He is a good, high-voiced, single-tracked orator and was four times Prime Minister.

Maniu is the chief champion of liberal democracy in Southeast Europe. He is afraid of no one and nothing; is the man most trusted and loved by Rumanian masses, most hated by the Rumanian King. He is irrepressibly against authoritarianism, unreserverdly for co-operation with France; advocates creation of general Danubian Federation.

Ion Mihalache

Ion Mihalache, 57 years old, is Rumania's principal peasant leader, a farmer who began his career as village teacher. He has long been president or vice-president of National Peasant Party; is the chief associate of Rumania's leading democrat, Juliu Maniu. He is stocky, round-faced, buxom; has leonine hair, and as orator, resembles sledge hammer.

He speaks only Rumanian with ease; wears beautiful peasant costumes; tight white trousers, long embroidered knee-length shirts, "with tail out," short, tight-fitting, highly-decorated sheepskin vests, black sheepskin cap. He is true to principles, refuses to co-operate with Roumania's authoritarian governments.

Corneliu Codreanu

Corneliu Zelia Codreanu, born 1900, was founder and leader of the Iron Guards, a Nazi-like organization of young Rumanians, often outlawed, but never exterminated. Codreanu was executed (euphemistically "shot while trying to escape," Nov. 30, 1938), along with several of his colleagues. He was tall, slender, long-faced, thoughtful-appearing, handsome.

He used revolutionary methods, refrained from no act of violence, personally shot a sheriff, was utterly dictatorial, greatly sympathized with Hitler and Mussolini. Most of his followers were moved by idealistic motives; some were place-seekers of most vulgar sort. All were pledged to unreserved obedience. Iron Guardists were Crusaders, aiming to eliminate Jews, free Rumania from graft, favoritism, and corruption. They wanted to have everybody share in enjoying the good things of Rumania. They acted as champions of little people. Most university and high school youth followed Codreanu and dreamed of making a "new Rumania." He was a very poor orator, was vindictive, bold, ambitious. He aroused more fanatical devotion and called forth more crusading ardor than any leader in modern Rumanian history.

Armand Calinescu

Armand Calinescu, born in 1895, has been Rumania's strong man since the beginning of 1938; Prime Minister since February 1939 until his recent assassination. He was small, perky, alert, brilliant, and brave, one of the best dressed men in the world. By wearing a black monocle he made a sightless eye contribute to his distinctive appearance.

Calinescu has been rather independent in his actions; never failing to watch for the main chance. He made his career, and reached post of Minister of the Interior as member of National Peasant Party under Maniu and Mihalache. He was outspoken champion of democracy. In February, 1939, he suddenly deserted his party and became a pillar of an authoritarian regime. He quickly drew practically the whole executive power into his hands, suppressed his old party, persecuted his old colleagues, became chief defender of absolutism. He executed his opponents with a ruthlessness equalled by no other Rumanian statesman in modern history.

Chronology

100-106—Roman Legions set up posts in Rumania.
1393—Rumania acknowledges suzerainty of Turkey (ended 1877).
1457-1504—Stefan, the Great, creates ephemeral Great Rumania.
1593-1601—Michael, the Brave, restores ephemeral glory and power.
1774—Russia becomes actual but unofficial protector of Rumania.
1829—Russia begins to govern Rumania.
1858—Rumania becomes "The United Principalities."
1864—Serfs freed.
1866—Prince Carol, a Hohenzollern, becomes ruler.
1878—Rumania becomes completely independent.
1881—Elevates itself from principality to kingdom.
1913—Takes South Dobroudja from Bulgaria.
1916—Enters World War on side of Allies.
1918-19—Becomes Greater Roumania.

Word Pictures

Rumania is one of the world's principal corn-producing countries, and the chief food of the people there is corn meal. It is usually boiled as mush and called "mamaliga." A great many of the poorer peasants haven't much else to eat. When fortunate, they put butter on it, and call it "mamaliga cu unt." On special occasions they eat it with fried onions, and then it's delicious "mamaliga cu cheapa."

A few years ago when the world economic crisis was at its height Titulescu, still Rumania's leading diplomat, gave a rousing interview to a group of journalists, saying Rumania would have to economize. Everybody would have to go on a diet of "corn meal and onions," he declared. It would have made many a peasants"s mouth water. It sounded like a Sunday dinner.

* * *

"Branza cu smetana" is a delightful and widely used dish. Branza in this case is white cottage cheese and smetana is a sort of sweet cream of the consistency of thick molasses. This is a dessert used before the final dessert and coffee. In a good Rumanian meal there is a whole series of desserts.

As in all Balkan lands, sour milk is a staple Rumanian food. Many Rumanian cities abound in "milkeries," where one can get very cheap, wholesome victuals: hot, boiled sweet milk, artificially soured milk, eggs and bread. Many of these shops are conducted by Bulgarians.

* * *

A large part of Bucharest's vegetables are raised by Bulgarian gardeners. They lease land near the city, live in profit-sharing colonies directed by a chief who gives to each member his part, work extremely hard, and go home late each fall to spend the winter with their families.

German Policy Toward Neighboring States Listed 'Factually' by Reichsführer

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech to the German Reichstag today occupied one hour and 20 minutes. From the text of approximately 12,000 words, as transmitted by the Associated Press, The Christian Science Monitor has selected and classified the following essential statements:

Hitler's Conditions for Peace: "Two problems are ripe for discussion today.

"Firstly, the settlement of the problems arising from the disintegration of Poland and, secondly, the problem of eliminating those international difficulties which endanger the political and economical existence of the nations.

"What then are the aims of the Reich Government as regards the Soviet line of demarcation which has been recognized as Germany's sphere of influence?

"1. The creation of a Reich frontier which, as has already been emphasized, shall be in accordance with existing historical, ethnographical, and economic conditions.

"2. The disposition of the entire living space according to the various nationalities; that is to say, the solution of the problems affecting the minorities which concern not only this area but nearly all the states in the Southeast of Europe.

"3. In this connection: an attempt to reach a solution and settlement of the Jewish problem.

"4. Reconstruction of transport facilities and economic life in the interest of all those living this area.

"5. A guarantee for the security of this entire territory.

"6. Formation of a Polish state so constituted and governed as to prevent its becoming once again either a hotbed of anti-German activity or a center of intrigue against Germany and Russia.

"In addition to this, an attempt must immediately be made to wipe out or at least to mitigate the ill effects of war, that is to say, the adoption of practical measures for alleviation of the terrible distress prevailing there.

"These problems can, as I have already emphasized, perhaps be discussed but never solved at the conference table.

"If Europje is really sincere in her desire for peace then the states in Europe ought to be grateful that Russia and Germany are prepared to transform this hotbed into a zone of peaceful development and that these two countries will assume the responsibility and bear the burdens inevitably involved."

Colonies and Disarmament: "The Treaty of Versailles is now obsolete; in other words, the Government of the German Reich and with them the whole German people no longer see cause or reason for any further revision of the Treaty, apart from the demand for adequate colonial possessions justly due to the Reich, namely, in the first instance, for the return of German colonies.

"This demand for colonies is based not only on Germany's historical claim to German colonies, but above all on her elementary right to a share of the world's resources of raw materials. This demand does not take the form of an ultimatum nor is it a demand backed by force, but a demand based on political justice and sane economic principles.

"Secondly, the demand for a real revival of international economic life, coupled with an extension of trade and commerce, presupposes a reorganization of the international economic system, in other words, of production in the individual states. In order to facilitate the exchange of goods thus produced, however, markets must be organized and a final currency regulation arrived at so that the obstacles in the way of unrestricted trade can be gradually removed.

"Thirdly, the most important condition, however, for a real revival of economic life in and outside of Europe is the establishment of an unconditionally guaranteed peace and of a sense of security on the part of the individual nations.

"This security will not only be rendered possible by the final sanctioning of the European status, but above all by the reduction of armaments to a reasonable and economically tolerable level. . . . A sense of national security will not return to Europe until clear and binding international agreements have provided a comprehensive definition of the legitimate and illegitimate use of armaments.

An International Conference: "The leading nations of this continent will one day have to come together in order to draw up, accept, and guarantee a statute on a comprehensive basis which will insure for them all a sense of security, of calm, in short, of peace.

"Such a conference could not possibly be held without the most thorough preparation, that is, without exact elucidation of every point at issue.

"It is equally impossible that such a conference, which is to determine the fate of this Continent for many years to come, could carry on its deliberations while cannon are thundering or mobilized armies are bringing pressure to bear upon it.

"If, however, these problems must be solved sooner or later, then it would be more sensible to tackle the solution before millions of men are first uselessly sent to death and milliards of riches destroyed."

Why War?: "Why should this war in the West be fought? For restoration of Poland?

"Poland of the Versailles Treaty will never rise again.

"This is guaranteed by two of the largest states in the world. Final reorganization of this territory and the question of reestablishment of the Polish State are problems which will not be solved by a war in the West but exclusively by Russia on the one hand and Germany on the other. Furthermore, the elimination of the influence of these two powers within the territories concerned would not produce a new state but utter chaos.

"One also realizes that it would be senseless to annihilate millions of men and to destroy property worth millions in order to reconstruct a state which at its very birth was termed an abortion by all those not of Polish extraction. What other reason exists? Has Germany made any demands of England which might threaten the British Empire or endanger its existence? On the contrary, Germany has made no such demands of either France or England.

"But if this war is really to be waged only in order to give Germany a new regime, that is to say, in order to destroy the present Reich once more and thus to create a new Treaty of Versailles, then millions of human lives will be sacrificed in vain, for neither will the German Reich go to pieces nor will a second Treaty of Versailles be made. And even should this come to pass after three, four, or even eight years of war, then this second Versailles would once more become the source of fresh conflict in the future."

Aims in East and South Europe: "The aims and tasks which emerge from the collapse of the Polish State are, in so far as the German sphere of interest is concerned, roughly as follows:

"1. Demarcation of the boundary for the Reich, which will do justice to historical, ethnographical, and economic facts.

"2. Pacification of the whole territory by restoring a tolerable measure of peace and order.

"3. Absolute guarantees of security not only as far as Reich territory is concerned but for the entire sphere of interest.

"4. Re-establishment and reorganization of economic life and of trade and transport, involving development of culture and civilization.

"5. As the most important task, however to establish a new order of ethnographic conditions, that is to say, resettlement of nationalities in such a manner that the process ultimately results in the obtention of better dividing lines than is the case at present. In this sense, however, it is not a case of the problem being restricted to this particular sphere, but of a task with far wider implications, for the East and South of Europe is to a large extent filled with splinters of the German nationality, whose existence they cannot maintain.

"In their very existence lies the reason and cause for continual international disturbances. In this age of the principle of nationalities and of racial ideals, it is Utopian to believe that members of a highly developed people can be assimilated without trouble.

"It is therefore essential for a far-sighted ordering of the life of Europe that a resettlement should be undertaken here so as to remove at least part of the material for European conflict.

"Germany and the Union of Soviet Republics have come to an agreement to support each other in this matter."

We demand: "I pledged my sacred word to the German people to do away with the Treaty of Versailles and to restore to them their natural and vital rights as a great nation.

"The extent to which I am securing these vital rights is modest.

This I ask: if 46,000,000 Englishmen claim the right to rule over 40,000,000 square kilometers of the earth, it cannot be wrong for 82,000,000 Germans to demand the right to live on 800,000 square kilometers, to till their fields, and to follow their trades and callings.

"And if they further demand the restitution of those colonial possessions which formerly were their property, which they had not taken away from anybody by robbery or war but honestly acquired by purchase, exchange, and treaties. Moreover, in all my demands, I always first tried to obtain revisions by way of negotiation.

"I did, it is true, refuse to submit the question of German vital rights to some noncompetent international body in the form of humble requests. Just as little as I suppose that Great Britain would plead for respect of her vital interests, so little ought one to expect the same of National Socialist Germany. I have, however, and I must emphasize this fact, most solemnly limited in the extreme the measure of these revisions of the Versailles Treaty.

"The aim of the German foreign policy as pursued by me has never been other than to guarantee the existence, that is to say the life, of the German people, to remove the injustice and nonsense contained in a treaty which not only destroyed Germany economically but has drawn the victor nations into disaster as well."

Pax Germanicus: "No country in the world had a greater longing for peace than the German people. It was fortunate for humanity and no misfortune at all that I succeeded in removing the craziest, most impossible clauses of the Versailles Treaty by peaceful methods and without compromising foreign statesmen in the international politics of their countries.

"That some details of this action may have been painful to certain interested parties is comprehensible. But the merit is all the greater for the fact that this reorganization was brought about without bloodshed in all cases but the last one.

"That (bloodshed) is chiefly the fault of those who not only took pleasure in the former peaceful revision, but on the contrary complained of the fact that by peaceful methods a new Central Europe was being built up, that is to say a Central Europe that was able once more to give its inhabitants work and bread."

Germany's Pact With Soviet Russia: "If this step on Germany's part (steps to liquidate Poland) has resulted in a community of interests with Russia, that is due not only to a similarity of problems affecting the two states but also to that conclusion which both states have arrived at with regards to their future relationships.

"Since it became clear that Stalin saw nothing in the Russian-Soviet principles which should prevent him from cultivating friendly relations with states of different political creed, National Socialist Germany sees no reason why it should adopt another criterion.

"The Soviet Union is the Soviet Union. Nationalist Germany is Nationalist Germany. But one thing is certain: from the moment when the two states agreed to respect each other's distinctive regime and principles, every reason for a mutually hostile attitude has disappeared.

"The conclusion of the German-Russian Nonaggression Pact marked the turning point in the whole German foreign policy. The new pact of friendship and mutual interest since signed between Germany and the Soviet Union will insure not only peace but a constant satisfactory cooperation for both states.

"Germany and Russia together will relieve one of the most acute danger spots in Europe of its threatening character and will, each in her own sphere, contribute to the welfare of peoples living there, thus aiding European peace in general."

The Fall of Warsaw: "That the last remnants of the Polish Army were able to hold out in Warsaw, Modlin, and on Hela Peninsula until Oct. 1 was not due to their prowess in arms, but only to our cool thinking and our sense of responsibility.

"I forbade the sacrifice of more human lives than was absolutely necessary. That is to say, I deliberately released the German Supreme Command from adherence to a principle still observed in the great war demanding that for the sake of prestige certain objectives must under all circumstances be reached within a certain time limit.

"The attempt to convince the responsible Polish command—insofar as it existed—that it was futile and in fact insane to attempt resistance, especially in a city of more than a million inhabitants, proved entirely fruitless. A "generalissimo" who himself took inglorious flight, (Marshal Edouard Smigly-Rydz) forced upon the capital of his country a resistance which could never lead to anything but its destruction.

"Sheer sympathy for women and children caused me to make an offer to those in command of Warsaw at least to let civilian inhabitants leave the city. . . . The proud Polish Commander of the city did not even condescend to reply.

"To make sure I extended the time limit and ordered bombers and heavy artillery to attack only military objectives, repeating my proposal in vain. I thereupon made an offer that the whole suburb of Praga would not be bombarded at all, but should be reserved for the civilian population in order to make it possible for them to take refuge there.

"This proposal too was treated with contempt on the part of the Poles. Twice I attempted to evacuate at least the international colony from the city. In this I finally succeeded after great difficulties, in the case of the Russian colony, actually at the last moment. . . . The German attack opened on Sept. 25, and Warsaw capitulated on the twenty-seventh.

"The Polish soldiers as individuals fought bravely on many occasions, but their officers, beginning with the command, can only be described as irresponsible, unconscientious, and inefficient.

"I have made these statements with the object of forestalling the invention of historical legends."

Britain and Germany: "I have constantly tried to improve our relations with England, but have been met constantly with hostility on the part of English statesmen. I do not believe peace can ever come to Europe until England and Germany do arrive at an understanding.

"The modesty of all my demands was looked upon as a weakness on our part," the Chancellor said. "But, if we cannot obtain them by negotiation we will obtain them by force."

Herr Hitler then said he cared not for the opinion others hold of him. "Whether I am a coward," he said, "future events of history will determine, not international capitalists or journalists."

He denied ever having acted contrary to British interests.

"Animosity on the part of certain British statesmen and journalists," he charged, had caused the failure of those endeavors. He asserted that the aim of these men was "to seize the first opportunity in order to resume the fight with Germany.

"Because of this conviction," he continued, "I have often shown the way to an understanding. If in the end there was not the desired result, it was not really my fault."

German Casualties: "The number of our dead and wounded hardly totals a twentieth part of what we believed at the beginning of the campaign we might have to fear.

"According to the casualty list of Sept. 30, which will not change materially, total losses for the Army, Navy and Air Force, including officers, were the following: 10,572 killed, 30,322 wounded and 3,404 missing.

"German soldiers have once more firmly established the right to wear the laurel wreath of which they were meanly deprived in 1918. We all owe a debt of deep, solemn gratitude to many unknown, unnamed heroes of our people. For the first time they came from every province of Germany to serve with the colors.

"But the blood which they shed in a common cause will form a closer bond of union than could be forged by the mere structure of a state.

"Our knowledge of the strength of our fighting forces fills us all with a well of confidence for they have not only proved that they are strong in attack, but also that they are strong in retaining what they have won."

Polish prisoners: "The outcome of the war was the annihilation of all Polish armies, followed by the dissolution of the Polish State.

"Six hundred and ninety-four thousand prisoners have set out on their march to Berlin. The amount of war material captured cannot yet be estimated."

The Founding of Poland: Versailles was the cradle of a Polish State which had emerged from the untold sacrifice of blood—not of Polish but of German and Russian blood. . . .

"In spite of the unbearable conditions prevailing in that country, Germany endeavored to establish peaceful relations with it. During the years 1933 and 1934 I endeavored to find some equitable compromise between our national interests and our desire for the maintenance of peace with that country. . . . But many of the regional Polish administrative officials took the understanding between Germany and Poland to be merely a license for the persecution and annihilation of the Germans in Poland. In the few years up to 1922 more than one and a half million Germans had been forced to leave their homes."

Danzig: "When the Polish Government proceeded in a thousand ways gradually to subjugate Danzig, I endeavored, by means of practical proposals, to secure a solution whereby Danzig, in accordance with the wishes of its population, could be nationally and politically united with Germany without impairing the economic needs and so-called rights of Poland.

"While I was inviting the then Polish Foreign Minister to take part in a conference for the discussion of our proposals, the Polish military generals were already writing about the inefficiency of the German Army, the cowardice of the German soldiers, the inferiority of the German weapons, the obvious superiority of the Polish forces and the certainty, in case of war, of defeating the Germans at the gates of Berlin and of annihilating the Reich."

Naughty Poland: "The Polish Government refused to consider discussions for two reasons: for one thing, the inflamed chauvinist powers behind the Government never intended to solve the problem of Danzig, but on the contrary already lived in the hope, expounded later in publications and speeches, of acquiring territory from the Reich far beyond the bounds of Danzig; in fact, they hoped to be in a position to attack and conquer.

"The man, however, who intended, as he expressed it, to hack the Germany Army to pieces at the gates of Berlin, was not just an illiterate, insignificant Pole, but their Commander-in-Chief, Rydz-Smigly, who at present resides in Rumania.

"A great deal of self control was needed to keep calm in face of these simply shameless insults, in spite of the fact that we knew that the German armed forces could destroy and sweep away the whole of this ridiculous state and its army within a few weeks.

"But this attitude, for which the Polish leaders themselves were responsible, was the fundamental reason why the Polish Government refused even to discuss the German proposals.

"Another reason was that fatal promise of guarantee given to the State which, although not menaced at all, very rapidly became convinced it could afford to challenge a great power without risk once it was assured of the support of two great powers, perhaps even hoping this way to lay the foundation for realization of all its own insane ambitions.

"For, as soon as Poland felt certain of that guarantee, minorities living in that country had to suffer what amounted to a reign of terror.

"This pet lapdog of the western Democracies cannot be considered a cultured nation at all."

The League and Versailles: "The League of Nations is not a living, but already a dead thing. The method of Versailles has proved an utter failure.

"It had to fail because these tasks cannot be settled sitting around a table or by simple decrees. Most of the statesmen who in Versailles had to decide on these complicated problems did not possess the slightest historical training. Indeed, they often had not even the vaguest idea of the nature of the task with which they were faced.

"Neither did they bear any responsibility for the consequences of their action. Recognition that their work might be faulty was of no significance because in practice there was no way for a real revision. . . .

"After America had been first to refuse to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, or to join the League of Nations, and later when other countries also felt they could no longer reconcile their presence in this organization with the interests of their respective countries, the League degenerated more and more into a clique of parties interested in the Versailles 'Diktat.'"

Rumania and the Ukraine: "German-Russian agreements should prove immensely comforting to these worried sponsors of universal liberty for do they not show most emphatically that their assertions as to Germany's aiming at domination of the Urals, the Ukraine, Rumania, etc., are only excresences of their own unhealthy war-lord fantasy?"

Italy: "Between Italy and the Reich the existing frontiers have been formally recognized as unalterable by both countries. Any possibility of a clash of interests of a territorial nature has been removed. One-time enemies during the World War, they have in the meantime become sincere friends.

"Establishment of friendly relations was not the final development but, in the periods which followed, this led to the signing of a cordial pact based on our mutual philosophies, and political interests which has proved itself to be an important factor in European co-operation."

France: "My chief endeavor has been to rid our relations with France of all traces of ill will and render them tolerable for both nations. I once set forth with the utmost clarity Germany claims in this domain and have never gone back on that declaration. Return of the Saar Territory was one demand which I regarded as an indispensable pre-condition of Franco-German understandings.

"After France herself had found a just solution of this problem, Germany had no further claims against France. No such claims exists any longer and no such claim shall ever be put forward. That is to say, I have refused even to mention the problem of Alsace-Lorraine not because I was forced to keep silent, but because this matter does not constitute a problem which could ever interfere with Franco-German relations.

"It is impossible for any French statesman to get up and declare I have ever made any demands upon France, the fulfillment of which would be incompatible with French honor or French interest.

"I have done my utmost to eradicate the idea of everlasting enmity and to inculcate in its place a respect for the great achievements of the French Nation and for its history, just as every German soldier has the greatest respect for the feats of the French Army."

Britain: "I have devoted no less effort (than with France) to the achievement of an Anglo-German understanding, nay, more than that, of an Anglo-German friendship.

"At no time and in no place have I ever acted contrary to British interests. Unfortunately I have only too often been forced to guard against instances of British interference in German affairs, even in cases which did not concern Great Britain in the least. I actually considered it as one of my life aims to reconcile these two peoples, not only through mutual understanding but through inner sympathy.

"I believe even today that there can only be real peace in Europe and throughout the world if Germany and England come to an understanding. Because of this conviction I have often shown the way to an understanding. If in the end there was not the desired result, it was really not my fault."

"The example of Palestine shows it would be better to concentrate on the tasks at hand and solve these in a reasonable manner instead of meddling with problems which lie within the vital spheres of interest of other nations and could certainly be better solved by them."

The Last Word: "Mr. Churchill and his companions may interpret my opinions as weakness or cowardice if they like. I need not occupy myself with what they think; I make these statements simply because it goes without saying that I wish to spare my own people this suffering.

"If, however, the opinion of Messrs. Churchill and followers should prevail, this statement will have been my last.

"Then we shall fight. Neither force of arms nor lapse of time will conquer Germany. There never will be another November, 1918, in German history. It is infantile to hope for the disintegration of our people.

"Mr. Churchill may be convinced that Great Britain will win. I do not doubt for a single moment that Germany will be victorious.

"One thing only is certain. In the course of world history, there have never been two victors, but very often only losers. This seems to me to have been the case in the last war.

"May those peoples and their leaders who are of the same mind now make their reply. And let those who consider war to be the better solution reject my outstretched hand."

Hitler's 10 Points

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Oct. 6

Ten points were listed by Adolf Hitler, in his speech to the Reichstag today, as the major aims of German foreign policy toward other nations in Europe. Herr Hitler characterized his statements as "facts that cannot be refuted by the scribblings of international press wires." His points were:

1. Germany has concluded nonaggression pacts with the Baltic States. Her interests there are of an exclusively economic nature.

2. In former times already Germany never had any conflict of interests or indeed litigation points with the Northern States and she has none today either.

3. Germany has taken no steps in regard to the German territory handed over to Denmark under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles; she has, on the contrary, established local and friendly relations with Denmark. We have claimed no revision, but we have concluded a nonaggression pact with Denmark. Our relations with that country are thus directed toward unswervingly loyal and friendly co-operation.

4. Holland: The New Reich has endeavored to continue the traditional friendship with Holland; it did not take over any differences between the two states nor did it create new ones.

5. Belgium: Immediately after I had taken over the Government I tried to establish friendly relations with Belgium. I renounced any revision as well as any desire for revision. The Reich has put forward no claim which might in any way have been regarded as a threat to Belgium.

6. Switzerland: Germany adopted the same attitude toward Switzerland. The Reich Government has never given the slightest cause for doubt regarding their desires to establish friendly relations with the country. Moreover, they themselves have never brought forward any complaint regarding the relations between the two countries.

7. Immediately after the Anschluss (with Austria) became an accomplished fact I informed Yugoslavia that the frontier in common with that country would henceforth be regarded as unalterable by Germany and that we wished only to live in peace and friendship with that country.

8. The bond which binds us to Hungary is old and traditional, one of close and sincere friendship. In this instance too our frontiers are unalterable.

9. Slovakia appealed to Germany of her own accord for assistance in connection with her establishment as a State. Her independence is recognized and not infringed upon by the Reich.

10. However, it is not only with these States but also with the great powers that Germany has improved and settled those relations which to certain extent had been adversely affected by the Treaty of Versailles.

Let's Look at the Record

By the Associated Press

Since Adolf Hitler became Chancellor in 1933, many of his important pronouncements have been before the Reichstag. Included were these:

May 18, 1933—Demanded equality of arms, and said Germany was ready to join "every solemn non-aggression pact."

Jan. 30, 1934—Promised security of Austria would not be violated.

July 13, 1934—Defended Nazi purge as a move to prevent a revolt.

May 21, 1935—Said Germany had no "intention of arming to the skies," and pledged participation in arms limitation moves.

March 8, 1936—Announced movement of Nazi troops into demilitarized Rhineland.

Jan. 30, 1937—Renounced any isolation of Germany and retracted Versailles Treaty acknowledgement of war guilt.

Feb. 20, 1938—Told Great Britain no differences with her "aside from our colonial desires," and promised "protection" to German minorities.

Jan. 30, 1939—Assured world Germany and Italy determined "to give common support to common interests."

April 28, 1939—Denounced British-German Naval Pact and Nonaggression Agreement with Poland, but offered reciprocal assurances to other countries which made "appropriate proposals."

Sept. 1, 1939—Pledged war until Polish Government yielded or was supplanted by a Government which would yield: disclaimed need of Italian war aid against Poland, but pictured Russia as Germany's eternal friend.

Neutrality Operations In South Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Under the Treasury Department's activity for enforcement of present neutrality regulations, E. C. Palmer, now head of the United States Treasury's intelligence unit in Atlanta, will co-ordinate the work in Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Alabama.

Mr. Palmer is one of 16 co-ordinators under Elmer L. Irey, Chief Treasury Agent in charge of this work. The work of this group will replace functions of coast guard officers whose service is now needed in other responsibilities of the neutrality enforcement program.

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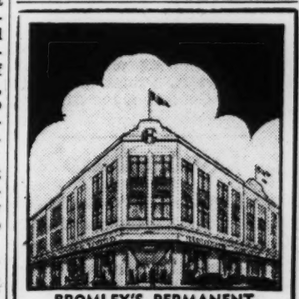

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Embargo Repeal Wins New Senate Strength

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — All sides in the Senate neutrality debate agreed today that America needs quick action to keep American nationals and American vessels out of war zones.

The alleged threat to sink the American Liner Iroquois was used as a text on and off the Senate floor to emphasize the virtual solidarity of opinion on this point: That as soon as refugees are evacuated, American ships should be required by law to stay clear of the danger spots of hostilities.

Those taking the floor with set speeches were Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, for arms embargo repeal, and Senators Sheridan Downey of California and Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, who spoke against. All are Democrats.

A highlight of the day came from the Republican side of the aisle with the announcement of Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, that he had decided to vote for embargo repeal. The timing of the announcement was of particular importance, following the first presentation of the two sides, and indicating a trend toward the Administration view.

How Figures Now Stand

The Barbour statement was not wholly unexpected. He was listed as "doubtful—tending to repeal" in the poll carried in this paper, Sept. 29, at which time 55 Senators were listed for repeal, 25 against and 16 doubtful.

The new announcement makes the figures 56 for, 25 against, and 15 doubtful. Five of the 23 Senate Republicans are now on record for repeal, Senators Austin, Barbour, Gibson, Hale and Taft; 12 are against, and the following six are still wavering: Senators Reed, White, Davis, Holman, Townsend and Wiley.

While these figures are still tentative there is a strong belief that most lawmakers have by now made up their minds and that further Senate speeches will have only an indirect effect on their views through stimulation of sentiment of voters back home. The difficulty in getting Senate quorums once or twice yesterday, the decline in the number of spectators seeking admission to the galleries, and the off-the-floor comments of Senators all indicated that the debate might not run as long as expected.

Isolationist leaders, on the other hand, deny opponents' claims to having a majority of votes already, and insist that the debate will continue. Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, for example, says that "the debate hasn't really yet started" and that there is "no chance" of voting on any amendments next week, contradicting Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, an Administration leader, who said that amendments might be brought up then.

Working on Amendments

Senator Walter F. George)D) of Georgia, and Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, repeal advocates, are meanwhile working on ameliorative amendments to reduce the burden upon American shipping which the present drastic version of the bill imposes.

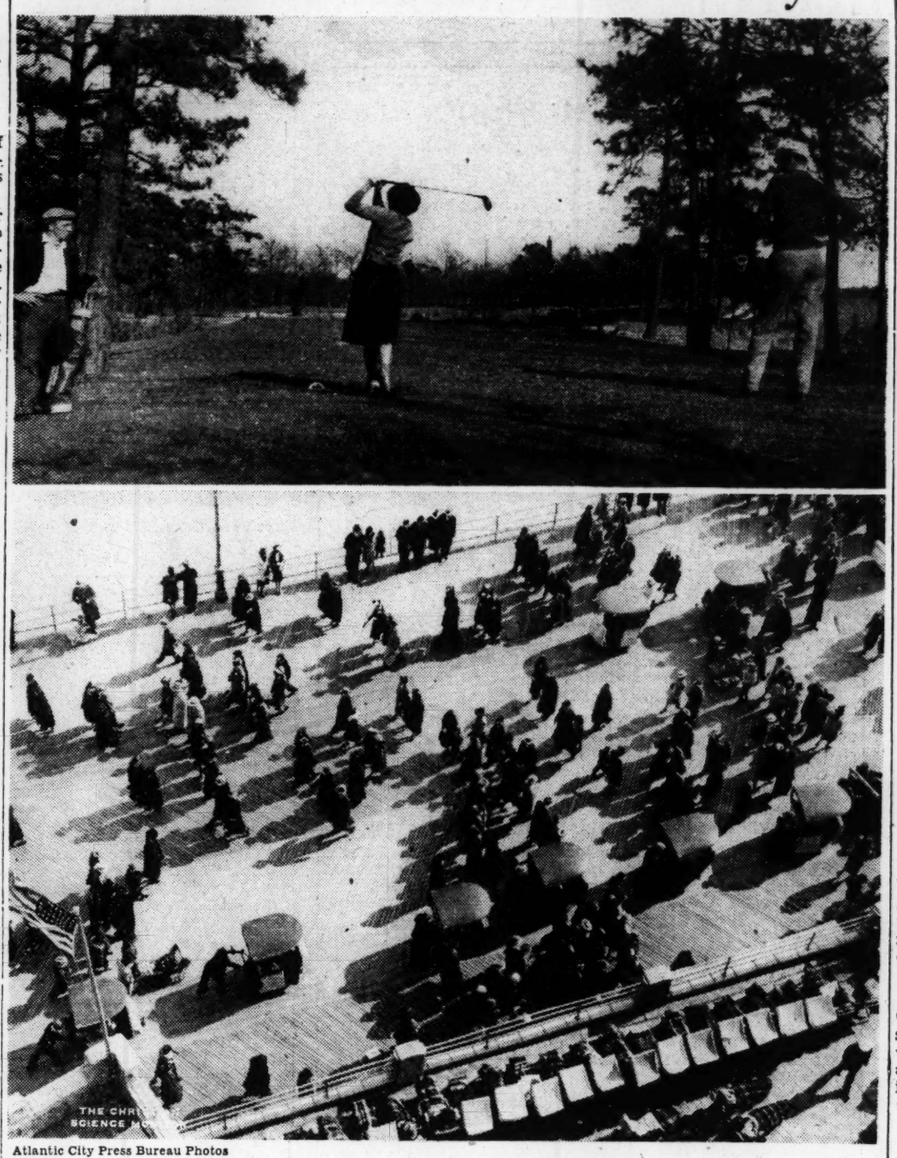
Senator Thomas today denied Senator Borah's charge that embargo repeal violates international law, and is "an act of intervention."

"With the single exception of the arms embargo," he said, "we are, in this act, making restrictions on American citizens greater than under present law, emphasizing more strongly than ever the duties rather than the rights of an American citizen in times of foreign war."

A retreat from a right well within the realms of actual rights could never be deemed changing the rules of the game after the game has started. Did anyone ever suggest some ten years ago when a young man who became confused ran a football to his own goal line instead of that of his opponents, expecting to make a touchdown, did anyone ever suggest that this boy was breaking any of the rules of the game? A change by retreat is never an enlargement of one's rights.

"Surely no one even in the loosest manner can assume that a modification of an American domestic law is an act against the sovereignty or the authority of another state."

When Autumn Arrives at Atlantic City



Atlantic City Press Bureau Photos

Scenes at New Jersey's Popular Resort

Upper—When leaves begin to fall golfers still find the seashore courses delightful and many journey to Atlantic City to enjoy their favorite sport. Lower—A fall scene on Atlantic City Boardwalk.

Britain to Study German Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

years aims have been attributed to German foreign policy which at best might have been expected from the imagination of a schoolboy."

If misapprehension there has been, it can only be attributed to Herr Hitler's open aspirations for world domination in "Mein Kampf," to his utterances since he came into power and still more to his acts.

Finally, the repeated suggestions that Great Britain is responsible for the war have no foundation in fact. On the contrary, the efforts of His Majesty's Government to preserve peace during the successive crises brought about by Germany during the last two years are well known and recognized by the whole world.

The second half of the speech contains what Herr Hitler describes as a few more proposals for peace. In their present form these proposals are in many respects vague and obscure, but it is noted that they contain no suggestion for reparation for the wrongs done by Germany to other peoples.

Nevertheless they will, as has been declared by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, be subjected to careful examination in consultation with the governments of the Dominions and the French Republic.

But it is necessary to remember two things:

First, that no peace proposals are likely to be found acceptable which do not effectively free Europe from the menace of aggression;

And second, that assurances given by the German Government in the past have on so many occasions proved worthless that something more than words will be required today to establish the confidence which must be the essential basis of peace.

Italy Silent

ROME, Oct. 6 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech today received maximum publicity in Italy, but did little to fan the spark of peace hopes. There was no official reaction.

Newspapers published the full text with moderately approving headlines.

Il Giornale d'Italia's headline described the speech as "an offer of peace, reason and justice."

Lavoro Fascista's headline read "Reaffirmation of Germany's Will for Peace."

It was believed in informed circles that Italy's policy of taking no initiative in peace moves remained unchanged, at least until there was some indication of British and French reaction.

Little confidence was expressed that the speech's reception in London and Paris would be favorable, in view of previous declarations by British and French Government leaders.

Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano received a copy of the speech from the German Ambassador two hours before Herr Hitler started speaking.

Well-informed sources said that if the Western Allies agreed to a conference with Der Führer, Italy probably would agree to participate.

Some circles expressed disappointment over Herr Hitler's failure to make more concrete proposals for a peace basis, but the Government was believed to have been aware of what Herr Hitler would say ever since Count Ciano returned from Berlin Oct. 2.

Some observers thought that might explain Signor Mussolini's avoidance of any diplomatic initiative on behalf of Herr Hitler's move.

All the afternoon papers used "great" in describing the speech in headlines.

But Italian support was expected to halt at editorial approval, with Premier Mussolini as intent as ever in keeping his country neutral as long as possible.

Hitler Offers Peace—But on His Own Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

which must inevitably react upon the situation in former Czechoslovakia and throughout the Danubian Basin, where German minorities have been the centers of agitation from Berlin.

Little Cheering for Reds

Herr Hitler's explanation of the German-Soviet Pact as natural, since the aims of both countries were identical, and their mutual agreement to respect each other's ideologies procured little cheering from his hearers though they did appreciate the fact that it was their co-operation which had solved the Versailles problem.

Dealing with the future, Herr Hitler declared that now that the Versailles Treaty was gone, there remained for a guarantee of peace Germany's elemental demand, based upon justice and reason, that it should get its pre-1919 colonies, since this meant access to essential raw materials.

In addition to these there was need for settlement of the broader issues of currency, and world markets and agreement upon general disarmament.

In course of dealing with the general European situation Herr Hitler repeatedly maintained Germany had no quarrel with France, indeed none save the colonies issue with Britain, and he was prepared to make yet another peace proposal even though such might be interpreted as weakness. If these proposals were not accepted by the Allies, then this would be his last offer.

Lack of Confidence

The Reichsführer's talk regarding the possibility of a future general conference to settle such matters would undoubtedly have met a sympathetic ear some months ago, but the fact that Britain and France have taken up arms to destroy Hitlerism hardly foreing to meet with the Hitler regime around a discussion table since the first essential to a peaceful agreement, namely confidence, is lacking.

Herr Hitler's speech carried the same kind of arguments, heard for years past, endeavoring to justify Germany's resort to force again in the Polish issue. The speech indicates he has not altered one jot in his determination to exclude the Western Democracies from any settlement in Europe east of the Rhine.

European conditions today, Herr Hitler claimed, as always were not due to German demands—which are based upon "national dynamism" but to democratic publicists, the Jewish international journalists [note that this time the term "Bolshevik" was left out before the word "journalists."]

Göring's Trust

Herr Hitler spoke as the conquerer of Warsaw to the Reichstag, which appeared almost as willing as ever to cheer his every remark. The greatest cheer was reserved for his remark regarding England, "There is no island in Europe today," and they also cheered vociferously the fulsome flattery of Field Marshal Hermann Göring as speaker of the Reichstag when he declared the German people put blind trust in their leader, would march whither and whenever he ordered them, if for peace then for peace, but if it was to determined resistance, then there also.

Peace terms which Herr Hitler would lay down as the agenda for any new world conference really contain nothing new. Return of Germany's colonies, redistribution of raw materials, and resettlement of currency problems, as well as disarmament, have all been discussed ever since he became Führer of the German people.

They were, it will be remembered, the subject of discussions between British and German statesmen from 1933 onward. But Herr Hitler then felt himself strong enough to go his own way to rearm to the hilt.

The only new proposal—that of transplanting of populations so as to bring political and ethnographical boundaries into conformity—will undoubtedly come up for much discussion later. In this connection the absence of any reference to the Czechs is significant.

Quotes From Congress

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota: "Personally I should like to see a wartime embargo upon our statute books that would cover all goods, anything and everything . . . This could cost us some foreign trade, to be sure, but not more than, indeed, I am sure not so much as we could newly develop with those Latin-American countries with whom the warring nations will have to abandon their trade."

Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana: "I have no sympathy with Hitlerism. I have no sympathy with dictatorships. However, it is not the province of neutrality legislation, and it is not the province of the Congress of the United States, to undertake to dictate to foreign nations what form of government they shall have."

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada: "Our embargo on arms and ammunition did not stop war; it did not prevent war. It did not prevent the Italian-Ethiopian war; it did not prevent the war of Japan against China; it did not prevent the destruction of Czechoslovakia; it did not prevent the destruction of Poland; and, so far as retarding war is concerned, it has accomplished nothing."

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington: "The neutral nations of the world, having as their chief motive a desire to stay out of wars in which they were not interested, have refused to adopt arms embargoes, because they knew that they might more likely involve them in war than any other device which could be imagined."

Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia: "If we deny to belligerents a commerce sanctioned by international law we may at some future time ourselves suffer the same restraints we now impose."

Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D) of Missouri: "Look at the word 'isolationist' that is being bandied about nowadays. Before they get through with loading imputations on that word, it will be almost as dreaded an epithet as 'communist' or 'anarchist.'"

Arrests Added in Voting Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—With unofficial estimates on the Democratic primary recanvass for General Sessions Judge indicating that Jonah J. Goldstein, Democrat, was improving rather than worsening his margin of victory over Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman, Republican, who demanded the recount, arrests for alleged election law violations in that contest have mounted to 50.

This total, inclusive of both Republicans and Democrats, was reached with the arrest by New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's aides of 16 more vote inspectors accused of fraudulent voting, registration forgeries, and ballot box stuffing. The new defendants were arraigned before Special Sessions Judge James E. McDonald, who, after hearing their not guilty pleas, set trial for Oct. 18, with bail of $500 each.

The recount of the Goldstein-Schurman vote in Manhattan's 1,055 election districts is going forward before Supreme Court Justice Lloyd Church, as the New York County grand jury hears evidence in the primary corruption inquiry. Assistant District Attorney Aaron Benenson, head of the Dewey election frauds bureau, is directing the investigation, which was demanded by bar groups in behalf of Mr. Schurman. The 18 counts brought against the 16 inspectors charged that, while 651 votes were cast in the four election districts involved, with 87 reported void, only 476 registrations were written, of which 262 were forgeries

Disputes Caused by River Shifts Hoped to End in State Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers dug into their banks and ate out new channels, four bordering States have boundary problems on their hands. It's all going to work out without guns and bombs though, through co-operative action between the States involved, Kentucky and Indiana in one case, and Kansas and Missouri in the other.

Some 100 years ago the meandering Ohio decided on a new course and left a strip of Kentucky land a mile wide and five miles long on the Indiana side of the river near Evansville. Kentucky police and other peace officers have been reluctant to patrol the "no-mans-land" strip, while those of Indiana have felt they had no legal right to do so. The area, consequently, the Council of State Government here points out, has developed as a haven for lawless elements.

At a recent meeting of representatives of the two States in Louisville, preliminary plans were worked out whereby the situation will be canvassed and steps taken to enforce the law on the disputed strip.

The other case involves some 2000 acres of Doniphan County in Kansas, which found itself over on the Missouri side after a shift in the river channel many years ago. Kansas officials claim the land because, they say, it was occupied and cultivated by Kansas farmers until the river's course changed. Missouri says it's now part of that State, since the border is defined as the river at this point.

The Council points out that similar border differences have been settled in the past by co-operative effort. One of the first was between Virginia and Kentucky, settled in 1789. Recent settlements reached were between Minnesota and Wisconsin in 1917 and Pennsylvania and Delaware in 1921.

Bergdoll Guilty; Gets Three Years On Draft Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Seven and one-half years of hard labor as a military prisoner is the penalty Grover Cleveland Bergdoll must pay for dodging service in the American Army during the World War.

In a drab aftermath to the days of war, Bergdoll stood silent and stolid in an Army gymnasium on Governor's Island yesterday as a 13-officer court martial convicted him of desertion and escape.

The prisoner smiled when his punishment was fixed at three years instead of the maximum sentence of five and one-half years. He also still has four and one-half years to go on the five-year sentence for draft evasion he was serving when he escaped two Army guards in 1920 and fled to Germany.

A charge of conspiracy against Bergdoll, who was accused of plotting with Eugene Stecher, the Bergdoll family chauffeur, to escape, was discussed by the military tribunal.

Bergdoll will remain an Army prisoner until 1947 in gloomy Castle William on Governor's Island, Army officials indicated, unless the verdict is not approved by the reviewing officer, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, or the President.

'Comradship'

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's warning to American authorities that the United States liner Iroquois might be sunk off the American coast was described by an authoritative spokesman today as "merely an act of comradeship."

The spokesman added that German authorities had received information which they had every reason to regard as reliable that such an attempt at sinking was being plotted.

Admiral Raeder informed the United States naval attaché, Commander Albert Schraeder, "as a friendly gesture so the United States could take measures to save the lives of Americans abroad," the spokesman asserted.

Admiral Raeder did not communicate with Washington directly and nothing was revealed as to his source of information.

Another Guilty Plea In Poison Murders

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Mrs. Providenza Miccichi halted her trial Oct. 6 by pleading guilty to indictments charging her with the poison murder of Mrs. Jennie Cassetti, mother of six children.

Mrs. Miccichi was the fourth person to halt trial with a guilty plea. So far 12 persons have been convicted or pleaded guilty to murder. Twelve still are to go on trial.

Atlantic City Is an All-the-Year Resort

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This great seashore metropolis, which gained its first fame as a summer resort, has long since become known as an all-year-round vacation ground. One of the chief reasons for this is the fact that the weather here is delightful even throughout the winter months, the resort boasting of approximately 20 per cent more sunshine than the average for the rest of the nation.

A warm breeze from the Gulf Stream, 20 miles off shore, which sweeps over the island keeps the temperature four or five degrees higher than that of the nearby inland cities. The combination of that breeze and the salt from the ocean also keeps the resort almost entirely free from snow and provides the basis for the slogan "no snow on the Boardwalk."

The Boardwalk, warmed by the breeze and the direct as well as reflected rays of the sun, presents a glowing invitation the year 'round to the strollers. Those here for a complete rest can also enjoy the famous promenade through the medium of the rolling chairs. At a leisurely pace they can move along past the multitude of attractive and interesting shops, past the great sky-scraper hotels, or stop and visit one of the exhibits of nationally advertised products.

* * *

The great hotel structures, famous the world over, are different from the average hostelry found in other sections of the country. They are different in the respect that the emphasis has been placed on rest and recreation. Spacious lobbies and sun-decks are there for those who wish to spend the day resting and carefully planned entertainment programs are arranged for those seeking some diversion. A guest in any of the larger hotels could spend his entire visit on the hotel property and still have a most enjoyable vacation.

While the entire panorama of the great seashore metropolis during the fall and winter months reflects rest and relaxation, there are plenty of spots for those who desire them. Equestrians canter their mounts up and down the broad, flat beach, truly a fine bridle path, with the added feature of safety from the automobiles which dart from sideroads and cross the path back home. Bordered on one side by the ocean and on the other by the Boardwalk, the eight-mile stretch of beach is truly a delightful bridle path.

On the other hand, if golf is preferred, a short motor trip brings one to any of the five courses at Northfield, Seaview, Linwood, Somers Point, or Brigantine. Many of the golfers, both skilled and duffers alike, from the metropolitan centers maintain memberships in these clubs and play there during their vacations at the shore or when their home courses are locked with snow.

* * *

While the ocean is too cool for surf bathing during the late fall and winter, several of the hotels have fine salt water swimming-pools which are open to the public. Large sun-lamps surround the pools and a coat of tan can also be acquired.

The Boardwalk is open to the bicyclists every morning before nine o'clock and the number of men, women, and children who go for a daily spin certainly must compare favorably with the number who choose this mode of transportation in Bermuda. Wheels may be rented at several of the hotels as well as at stands along the 'walk.

The great municipal convention hall, one of the largest in the world, features ice hockey and ice skating throughout the winter. Each Friday and Saturday evening finds the Atlantic City Sea Gulls playing leading amateur teams from the United States and Canada. The Hall is open for public skating on the other evenings and every afternoon.

The rest of the shore entertainment program presents a combination of squash, tournaments, motion pictures, lectures, and other events of a cultural nature.

Strange Case of the Iroquois

(Continued from Page 1)

Idaho, "because the public can't stop it or do anything about it; the public can only suffer." The Administration answer is that since the message to Captain Chelton had to go in an easily read code, it would be detected by amateurs and the news was likely to reach the newspapers very soon anyway. Better, they say, to make it public in advance of possibly garbled rumors.

Various Questions Put

However, incredulity and puzzlement persisted. There were various questions:

Was the "warning" a propaganda stunt by Germany, intended to discredit the Allies?

Is the Iroquois in actual peril, and if so from which side?

Might the President not have handled the incident more quietly?

What will be the effects of the incident, even if nothing more happens? Will it strengthen sentiment for the neutrality bill, which would keep American vessels out of belligerent ports and if prescribed out of combat areas?

And if a tragedy unbelievably results, what will its effects be on the German and Allied relationships to the United States?

The ship is entirely loaded with American citizens, since they alone were allowed to embark. There is a total passenger list of 566, most of them being Irish-Americans embarked at Cobh. The Iroquois is only a 7,000-ton ship, normally plying for pleasure cruises in the Caribbean. It carries a crew of 210. The vessel left Liverpool on Monday, Oct. 2, and as it averages 18 knots it is now about 1,000 miles west of Ireland. It is due to arrive in New York on Oct. 11, and will not arrive in the waters declared to be dangerous by the German warning for several days more.

Reports from Berlin were that the German warning came from sources in Ireland. On the whole the preponderance of the evidence was that the whole tale sprang from some original misinformation, with a purpose. But the Administration felt hopefully confident that it had left no steps untaken to avert tragedy.

'Base,' British Say

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The British Admiralty commenting on the German statement that the United States liner Iroquois might be sunk said, "It was surprising that an officer of the former Imperial German Navy like Admiral Raeder should bemean his uniform by lending himself to such 'baseness.'"

The suggestion, made to Washington through the United States naval attaché at Berlin by the commander of the German Navy, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, the Admiralty asserted, "enables us once more to realize and measure the criminal mentality of the Nazi party leaders."

The Iroquois sailed Tuesday from Cobh, in Cork Harbor, Ireland. She carried 566 passengers and a crew of 212. The passengers were Americans fleeing European hostilities.

The text of the Admiralty's communiqué follows:

"The attention of the Admiralty has been drawn to the suggestion emanating from Berlin that the United States ship Iroquois is to be sunk 'through a repetition of the circumstances which marked the loss of the steamship Athenia.' The Athenia was of course sunk by a German U-boat which was plainly seen by responsible survivors, no British submarine being within several hundred miles. The fact that such suggestions should be made by the German Government enables us once again to realize and measure the criminal mentality of Nazi party leaders, but it is surprising that an officer of the former Imperial German Navy like Admiral Raeder should bemean his uniform by lending himself to such baseness."

Lines Undisturbed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—"Fantastic" and "ridiculous" were the comments made today by officials of the Clyde-Mallory Line and the United States Lines, owners and operators, respectively, of the steamship Iroquois, now at sea headed for New York with 584 passengers, on reports that the German Admiralty had notified President Roosevelt that the vessel would be sunk as it neared here next week.

Characterizing such reports as "wild rumors," one spokesman for the lines said, "Naturally, we are interested, but the whole thing is fantastic. The ship will dock here safely."

The Iroquois, due here next Wednesday, had been heretofore operated only in coastwise service, and is making her first trans-Atlantic voyage under special charter to the United States Lines at the requisition of the Maritime Commission to aid in evacuating Americans from war zones. The 12-year-old vessel was built in Newport News, Va., and reconditioned this spring.

Nearly all her passengers are American citizens, the United States Lines said today, adding, however, they could not say whether the vessel carried any prominent Americans among its passengers.

Settling of Razor Case Echo of Manton Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—An electric razor patent infringement suit that was one of the chief cases involved in former United States Circuit Court Judge Martin Manton's conspiracy trial has been settled out of court records showed Oct. 5.

The suit was by the Shick Dry Shaver Company of Stamford, Conn., against the Dictograph Products Company, which makes the Packard razor.

The Dictograph company on Sept. 25 withdrew its appeal from an injunction granted to the Shick firm, the records showed, and, according to a statement from the Shick company, consented to a final judgment involving unspecified damages.

Fish Each Week Afresh For 3 Years and 30 Days

A person desiring to eat a different kind of fish each week could carry the experiment in variety for three years and one month. There are 160 commercial varieties of fish and shellfish on the American market.

Silver Fox Shipments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Shipments of Canadian silver fox fur to the United Kingdom amounted to 153,434 pelts in 1936; 203,233 in 1937, and 193,508 in 1938.

Rockefeller Funds For Negro Music Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has made a special grant to Willis Laurence James, of the faculty of Spelman College, Atlanta University, for the purpose of extending his field research in negro spirituals.

Under this grant, Mr. James will search for original material in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. He has, already, a large and valuable collection of little-known music of this type, most of which has never been published. Mr. James is now on an extended trip, organizing his field work and developing contact with significant sources.

'Bake-Oven' Defendant Convicted; Bail on Appeal

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Francis Smith, County Prison guard, convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the bake-oven cases of four convicts a year ago, was sentenced Oct. 6 to one to three years in prison by Judge Albert S. C. Millar. Smith's counsel announced an appeal of the conviction would be taken to the Superiod Court, and he was released in $2,500 bail.

Smith was accused of being the guard who actually turned on the heat in the "klondike," a small building used for punishment. Four of the more than 20 prisoners perished.

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Russia Doffs Mask—Resumes Imperial Role

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that Russia is following its demands for virtual occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania by proposals for a naval base in Rumania and by calling upon Turkey to close the Dardanelles to the British and French fleets, have caused the powers hastily to revise their calculations on ways and means of bringing equilibrium to Europe.

They are no longer able to blink at the fact that the much ostracized Government at Moscow, by moves executed with such precision that scarcely a power is in a position to raise a hand in protest, has emerged as a great controlling force in the world's political destinies.

Not even in the palmiest days of the Romanoffs did Russia's astute statesmen achieve such a masterpiece of diplomacy as Joseph Stalin has effected in the past three weeks.

For the first time in more than 20 years the powers are compelled to treat as an equal this nation which has been masquerading as a hive of revolutionaries, and now suddenly casts off its disguise and appears as a great empire.

More Potent Than Ever

For a great imperialist power Russia unquestionably is far more potent than under the Czars.

Russia in 1914 was a vast, ill-ordered empire, on the verge of revolution, with an ill-equipped army of 1,000,000 mobilized, using seven inferior railroads to the border, and without even telephone or telegraph to call up reserves in many sections. Yet, for all its obvious weakness, its prestige in the chancelleries was immense.

France in 1912 had sent its President Poincaré hurrying off to see the Czar; the Czar had sent his Foreign Minister Sazonoff hurrying to Balmoral in England to see the King. Envoys Izvolsky at Paris, and Benckendorff at London were personages to respect—sometimes to fear.

Today, with Russia organized and disciplined on a unified imperial basis, with a well-equipped army of 4,000,000 already mobilized and an efficient transportation system, Moscow has been regarded in diplomatic circles as negligible.

Litvinoff was ignored at Munich.

The highest representative considered necessary to send to the Kremlin when Britain sorely needed an ally last June was William Strang, a Foreign Office official.

Maisky and Surits, envoys at London and Paris, respectively, were scarcely accorded the prestige due to delegates of a small nation.

Why this difficulty in estimating Russia's importance?

Two Russias

Largely because Russia has been literally masquerading. That is to say, there are two Russias.

One is the revolutionary Soviet Russia, planted by Lenin which, so far as the bulk of the Russian people still think, is the one and only Russia.

The other is the original Muscovite Empire which, so far as Stalin and his Government are concerned, continues as of old—at least in the matter of foreign policy.

If it seems surprising that a Government and a people should see with such different eyes, one need not search beyond the democracies during the past five years for a colorable parallel.

What is pertinent at the moment is how the two Russias will become reconciled when the alliance with Fascist Germany and the occupation of eastern Poland bring to the Russian people a realization that their Government is something different from what they had believed.

Nevertheless, Stalin's methods have long been sufficiently clear. He succeeded to Lenin's chair in the Kremlin in 1924, but not to Lenin's policies. He could not—and perhaps did not desire to—undo the revolutionary work of his almost legendary predecessor in Russia itself.

Stalin continued the Soviet system, always pushing it a little more toward Fascism, but with sufficient loyalty to keep the people together and to keep the expert observers saying that his long-range policy was always world revolution. But in foreign policy he has shown himself consistently a Russian imperialist.

There has been no cheerful signing away of Russian territory as when Lenin sacrificed a third of European Russia to Germany at Brest-Litovsk in 1917 and the same year told Finland that its independence conformed to Russian policy, with similar approval two years later to the independence of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—all carved out of European Russia.

Stalin's Ideas

Such sacrifices on the altar of a coming world revolution were not to Stalin's taste. Already in 1926. Lenin's widow was saying: "If Ilych were alive today, he would probably be in prison."

Lenin at Lausanne in 1922 had advocated the closing of the Dardanelles by Turkey to all nations, including Russia.

Stalin at Montreux in 1936 tried hard to get unlimited passage of Russian warships through the Straits. Today he is not only seeking to control the Straits but has already arranged to arm the Baltic coasts and use their warm water ports at the expense of the small nations.

Stalin, it is true, allowed Japan to swallow up Manchuria in 1931, when Russia was weak and needed peace, but no such liberties were allowed the Japanese this year when their troops began feeling their way toward Outer Mongolia. A solid barrier of Russian troops blocked their way.

Meanwhile the steady help given to China, sufficient to ensure its continued resistance, was clearly in accord with Moscow's imperialist policy.

For the past 20 years, the peace policy carried on by Litvinoff, who was an ardent supporter of the League of Nations and collective security, was as welcome to Stalin, who needed time to build up his empire, as to the Russian people.

During the Ethiopian episode, Litvinoff was a strong advocate of sanctions against Italy.

Popular sentiment even led Stalin to send help to the Spanish Loyalists, although from an imperialist point of view, Russia was not interested in the more or less innocuous Spain. But the help was limited and stopped short of causing complications with the Axis powers.

Powerful Peace Policy

The two decades of Russia's peace policy have now been generally recognized as an unused opportunity for collective security, of which the democratic powers for various reasons failed to take advantage. Had they done so, the whole history of Europe might have been different.

Litvinoff and his peace policy were only withdrawn last May, when Britain and France were seeking Russia's aid and when Germany had begun to make its offers to the Baltic States.

Stalin had still been proclaiming to his people, only in the previous March, that Russia would support the victims of aggression who were fighting for the independence of their countries. But the needs of his imperialist policy were beginning to force his hand.

Hitler apparently saw soon after the occupation of Bohemia last March that the mask was about to be removed. He had till then been carrying on his smoke screen of the Anti-Communist Pact, which served to divide the counsels of the Allies and which Stalin, with his imperialist concerns, could afford to ignore.

But when the Führer, having set up a Carpatho-Ukrainian State at the east end of Czechoslovakia, turned his attention to Russian Ukraine, sending agitators in to stir up trouble in that area, he began to sense the situation and, to the surprise and dismay of the Western Powers, dropped the whole enterprise and turned west to Poland.

What of the People?

Hopes have been voiced that the Russian people may not be willing to follow Stalin in his newly-revealed role. But there is no assurance that they will not.

The old Leninist revolutionary idealists of the Kameneff, Zinovieff, and Bukharin type have been "purged" out of existence, while by degrees nationalistic propaganda and devotion to the "motherland" has been preached in press, school, and theater.

Private property has been reintroduced into the collective farm system and the people have become accustomed to glorifying the Army and the heroic deeds of even Czarist patriots.

Russia in short has emerged as a great power, the equal in every way of other great powers and determined to wield every bit of control that its vast weight and resources entitle it to exercise. Its people, whatever its Government may plan, are still devoted to the ideals of universal peace through collective security.

Whether the imperialism of its present leadership can be modified by the wide-spread idealism of its population, the future course of events must determine.

Hitler and the Soviet Pact

Russia's progress from a Communist state aiming at world revolution to an empire built on nationalistic lines pursuing a nationalist policy is alluded to in Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech today in which he says:

"The Soviet Union is the Soviet Union. Nationalist Germany is Nationalist Germany. From the moment when the two States agreed to respect each other's distinctive regime and principles, every reason for a mutually hostile attitude has disappeared.

"Since Stalin saw nothing in Russian-Soviet principles which should prevent him from cultivating friendly relations with states of different creed, National Socialist Germany sees no reason why it should adopt another criterion."

On March 11, Joseph Stalin took a similar view in his address before the eighteenth All-Union Congress of the Communist Party. He then said:

"We stand for peace and for the strengthening of business-like relations with all countries. We will adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain identical relations with the Soviet Union, as long as they make no attempt to violate our country's interests.

"We stand for peaceable, close, and neighborly relations with all neighboring countries which have a common frontier with the Soviet Union."

How seriously Mr. Stalin at that time took the German-Japanese-Italian anti-comintern pact may be gathered from the following reference to that accord in the same speech:

"Germany, Italy, and Japan," he said, "are really attacking the interests of Britain, France, and the United States, while pretending all the time to be anti-comintern."

Turkish Envoys at Work In London and Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (AP)—Turkey, with a diplomatic mission in Moscow under Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and a military one in London, which was reported nearing a definite agreement, appeared to be steering a difficult course between Russian-German influence on the one hand and British-French on the other.

The Soviet proposals were understood to ask assurance of Turkey's complete neutrality in the European war.

The Turkish delegation has been here two weeks, more or less inactive. New instructions have arrived from Ankara but the talks with Soviet leaders, which had been interrupted by the Russian negotiations with Germany and the Baltic States, have not yet been resumed.

Baffled diplomatic circles speculated on the status of the Turkish-Russian talks and all agreed there was more to them than the mere question of Soviet rights in the Black Sea and the Dardanelles.

Some reports had it that a hitch had developed over Russian demands that Turkey permit only Russian warships to enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles, the "back door" to Russia.

If Turkey agreed to such a proposition it would effectively bar British-French naval help through the Black Sea to Rumania.

Rumania Calm

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 6 (AP)—An authoritative Rumanian source asserts that no demands have been made on Rumania by Soviet Russia in its moves to re-establish its influence in the Balkans.

This source reported Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister now in Moscow, was keeping the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, fully informed of developments and has not yet reported any demands inimical to Rumania's interests.

It generally was taken for granted here that the Turkish Foriegn Minister was representing Balkan interests in formulating a proposed pact designed to maintain the peace, neutrality, and trade status quo in Southeastern Europe.

Mr. Saracoglu is expected to consult with Mr. Gafencu, probably at Constanza or Istanbul, when the conversations in Moscow are concluded.

Although Rumanian troops still patrolled the Dniester River marking the boundary between Russia and Rumania's Bessarabia Province, Rumanians said they were confident the Soviet would not attempt to occupy that area.

Since Hungary now has a common frontier with Soviet Russia, Rumanians believe the Hungarians now are more interested in maintaining the status quo than in making any attempt to recover Transylvania, Rumanian Province which before the World War was incorporated in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Rumanian sources also reported that Bulgaria had shown no sign of aggravating the admittedly delicate situation by injecting claims for Southern Dobruja, another section of Rumania that has been passed back and forth as the result of many wars.

The Rumanian Government continued, meantime, its strong internal measures by starting a new campaign against the Pro-Nazi Iron Guard after the discovery of an Iron Guard manifesto attacking King Carol and the Jews.

Blum Party Rebukes Reds

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Socialist Party, headed by former Premier Léon Blum, adopted a resolution condemning the Communists for their endorsement of the Russian "betrayal" and denouncing Soviet diplomacy.

Several deputies of the outlawed Communist Party disclosed they had resigned after the signing of the Soviet-German friendship pacts. Raids on homes of others, suspected of threatening the security of the State, continued. If found guilty, they would be liable to fines of from 100 to 500 francs ($2.29 to $11.45) and imprisonment of from one to five years.

Police in Paris and in other cities tore pictures of Lenin and Stalin from walls in Communist centers and searched for Arthur Ramette who, with Florimond Bonte, wrote to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, demanding a parliamentary session to consider peace.

Orders were issued for the arrest of M. Ramette and M. Bonte, both Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies, but M. Ramette had fled. M. Ramette was President and M. Bonte Secretary General of the Workers' and Farmers' Party, organized when the Communist Party was banned.

Police said searches of both men's homes had disclosed evidence to justify charges of "being in communication with a foreign power."

Of 43 deputies who formed the Workers' and Peasants' Party, five have responded to military summonses for questioning about the letter to M. Herriot and about their political connections.

The ousting of Communist mayors and municipal councilors continued with 67 removed in the Paris region and a total of 317 soon to be replaced elsewhere by appointees named by district police prefects.

Landon Approves Vote for Capper

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, voiced "wholehearted" approval, Oct. 6, of a proposal to give Kansas' votes at the 1940 Republican National Convention to Senator Arthur Capper.

"I have always been a friend of Senator Capper and he has been a good friend of mine," said the former Kansas Governor.

"I am wholeheartedly in support of the idea to honor his long service to Kansas by casting our vote for him for the Republican nomination in the next national convention."

The suggestion that the veteran Senator, re-elected for a fourth term in 1936, should receive his State's support at the convention was made by William Allen White in his Emporia Gazette.

Czech Colors Kept In Protectorate Flag

By the Associated Press

Prague, Oct. 6

A new flag for Bohemia and Moravia was authorized yesterday by the Government of the Protectorate which Germany carved out of the former Czechoslovak Republic.

It will have three horizontal stripes of equal width, the top white, the middle red, and the bottom blue. The colors are the same as those of the old Czechoslovak flag, which was red and white striped with a triangular blue field near the staff.

Peace or War Rests On Allies in View Of Von Ribbentrop

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Western Democracies must decide soon whether it is to be peace or war, and the choice is up to them, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop said today in an interview with a correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi.

"Germany always wanted peace," Herr Ribbentrop said. "The war with Poland was forced on the Reich by a Government which refused to accept the Führer's just compromise. Toward the west the Reich entertains peaceful intentions but nevertheless the Western Powers will have to decide soon whether to make serious war or not, and the choice is up to them."

How British Crew Saved Submarine

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A dramatic rescue of a partially disabled British submarine which for nearly a day lay on the ocean floor while enemy ships groped for its position and fired numerous depth charges, was told today in an official "eye witness" account by the British Admiralty.

The account said early one morning in her "allotted patrol area in enemy waters" the submarine fixed her position and dived.

"Shortly before breakfast the detonation of a depth charge quite close to her suggested emphatically that she was in the vicinity of enemy forces," it continued.

"Her captain decided to have a look at them through his periscope and put his ballast pump in action (to rise to the surface). Another depth charge promptly exploded much closer.

"The crew lay down to conserve valuable oxygen consumed by movement. During the next hour they counted six detonations as the enemy groped about in search of them with sweep wires, electrically operated bombs and depth charges."

Explosions Came Rapidly

The account went on to say the submarine could do nothing but remain on the bottom.

The account continued:

"The bombardment intensified. For the next hour the explosions averaged one every two minutes. They grew gradually more distant. Then there was a lull.

"About tea time, the strained, weary men in the submarine heard a wire scraping over the after jumping-stay . . . a series of bumps thudded along the hull . . .

"Then what they awaited happened. A shattering explosion . . . All lights were extinguished. There was everywhere the crash of broken glass and in the silence that followed the sound of water spurting and the hiss of air escaping from the high pressure system.

"Portable electric lights revealed enough of the catastrophe. One motor and both engines were out of action. From half a dozen leaks in the air system air hissed as from a punctured tire."

The air gradually grew foul, the report said, and the first lieutenant passed around peppermint drops and a bag of candy to his men.

When the commander knew by his clock that darkness had fallen, he mustered his men and told them that if ballast tanks held he intended to rise to the surface and "although his ship was as helpless as a log . . . fight to a finish."

The men loaded torpedo tubes and prepared ammunition for other guns and "as a last measure they prepared a demolition charge to blow their ship to pieces rather than let her fall into the hands of the enemy."

Rose to the Surface

Finally, when all was ready for what they believed would be their "last fight," the crew blew the tanks and rose floundering to the surface.

The pressure inside the hull had raised to a dangerous point.

The "lightweight" captain guarded against being literally blown through the hatch when it was opened by having a 200-pound signalman hold him by the legs, the account said.

Despite this protection, the force of air blew the captain's binoculars above his head, the eye-witness reported.

"He climbed out and looked about him. It was a clear night and there was nothing in sight," the account said.

The periscope was gone, the wireless smashed, communication pipes crushed and engines disabled.

But the crew eventually made sufficient repairs to sail slowly away and send out a wireless for help.

British cruisers and an aircraft carrier appeared just as enemy bombing planes appeared overhead.

"An air attack by the enemy bombing planes crumbled under the anti-aircraft fire of the cruisers and the attacks of fighters sent up by the carrier," the account continued.

Details of the submarine's personnel and her position were withheld.

Road Tolls Called 'Highway Robbery'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Highway tolls, such as the three between New York City and Connecticut, are assailed as "highway robbery" by Frank E. Ballantyne, General Manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

"Such tolls," Mr. Ballantyne asserts, "are the result of the diversion of motorists' taxes to non-highway purposes. Had funds not been diverted, New Jersey could have completed the proposed $14,000,000 approach to the Lincoln tunnel and the $20,000,000 speedway from Woodbridge to all Hudson River points. And a start could have been made on the long-planned $12,000,000 Camden-Absecon express highway.

"New York's raids on highway funds were placed by the United States road administration at $44,860,000, more than three times as much as was taken from roads by Pennsylvania. The latter State was the second worst offender, diverting $14,500,000."

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BREAKING every precedent in modern automobile history, the brand-new Mercury 8 in less than three months won itself a position among the ten established sales leaders!

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New Mercury 8 Town-Sedan

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Bounty of the Fields—For Our October Tables

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Apples Are Versatile, Grapes, Figs, Cranberries, Also

Here Are Ways to Use Them, and to Serve Other Autumn Fruits and Vegetables in Delicious Dishes

October in the Food Markets

By Hazel Young
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are signs that summer is really gone. The days are shorter, the air is crisper, and the markets are filled with autumn foods.

Grapes of all kinds and colors—red, green, purple, and blue—are tumbling over the fruit stalls. It's a good grape season in most parts of the United States. The Thompson seedless and the red Malagas are popular table grapes and the red Tokay grapes are also well liked. Concord grapes are old favorites, too. Try them some time in a fresh grape pie.

Grapes and Apples

Grapes shouldn't be saved just for the fruit bowl; they should be used in a variety of other ways. Use them in fruit cups or in salads. Stuff Tokay grapes with pecan halves and serve on a bed of crisp water cress. Make a fresh grape tapioca pudding or a fresh grape cobbler. Make jars of grape conserve or of crystal clear grape jelly. A few months from now, you'll like grape jelly on your buttered toast or waffles or served with cheese and crackers for a hurry-up dessert.

Plums and peaches are still with us in decreasing amounts and the apple crop is plentiful. A generous apple crop is something to be grateful for—there's no more versatile food than apples. They are stand-bys in the child's lunch box or for between-meal munching. Mixed fruit salads or fruit cups are given more body by the addition of cubes of crisp apple. Gingerbread with diced apple baked in the batter is a homely inexpensive dessert, while apple pie is apt to be the hungry man's first choice. Use apples often in your meal planning. Don't forget, too, the rosy little crab apples. Cook them in vinegar with brown sugar and spices and serve them next winter as an accompaniment to roast meat. Make crab-apple jelly. It will brighten many a drab meal.

A supply of new crop grapefruit has arrived, rather later than usual. Late varieties of pears are available at reasonable prices. Bake them slowly in a thick syrup and serve them cold with cream. In many sections California fresh figs may be obtained quite inexpensively. They are delicious served with plain cream.

And Cranberries!

Cranberries are in the market and are with us for several months. There's no reason though why the cranberry season shouldn't extend all around the calendar, nowadays. Canned cranberry sauce, both whole and strained, is for sale everywhere and is just as good as a garnish for a hot-weather cold plate as it is for a Christmas roast turkey dinner.

Massachusetts, where cranberries date back to the early days of the colony, is the foremost cranberry-producing state. Wisconsin is second while New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington are also large producers. Cranberries are raked with a scoop or hollow wooden shell. Nearly 25 per cent of the crop is canned, or preserved as juice.

Cranberry muffins or steamed cranberry pudding are colorful and delicious. A ring mold of glimmering cranberry jelly with a mound of snowy cottage cheese in the center is a delightful way to serve cranberries as a relish. Cranberry sherbet as a topping to the fruit cup or chilled cranberry juice with a touch of fresh lime are excellent appetizers. A lattice-top pie of apples and cranberries or cranberry upside-down cake served with brown sugar hard sauce are desserts that are just a bit different. For unusual entrées, serve a cranberry omelet or a baked pork chop casserole. Arrange cooked sweet potatoes, cut in lengthwise slices, in casserole. Sprinkle with brown sugar and dot with butter. Place chops on sweet potatoes and spread generously with unstrained cranberry sauce. Bake in a moderate oven until chops are done. Serve from the casserole.

Economical Meat Dishes

Now is the time of year when the markets are filled with good husky foods for our tables. Most varieties of meat took a sudden rise upward a few weeks back but have dropped somewhat in price recently. Beef is a good buy if the cheapest cuts are used. An economical dinner may be planned by combining cubes of beef with new carrots, onions, and potatoes in a substantial meat pie.

Brisket of corned beef, freshly made sausages, and frankfurters are seasonable. Serve corned beef with new cabbage, beets, carrots, yellow turnips, parsnips and potatoes in a New England boiled dinner. Make a dinner of frankfurters with new cabbage and hot potato salad. Serve sausages with glazed apple rings and grilled sweet potatoes.

Hearty Vegetables

Autumn vegetables are making their appearance. Sweet potatoes are inexpensive. New cabbage and their small sisters, Brussels sprouts, are here in abundance. Brussels sprouts need a little "fixing" to be at their best. Serve Brussels sprouts lyonnaise style. Sauté finely chopped bacon and onion in skillet until browned, then pour over freshly cooked Brussels sprouts. Add cubed cooked carrots and cooked Brussels sprouts to cream sauce. Pour into baking dish, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and grated cheese, and bake until crumbs are browned.

Cauliflower is plentiful and low in price. Colorado and New York State are both big producers. Have you served French fried cauliflower? Divide the head of cauliflower into uniform flowerets, then cook until nearly tender. Dip in beaten egg, then in fine crumbs, and fry in deep fat until delicately browned. Yellow rutabaga turnips are making their fall appearance. Many turnips are shipped to the United States from Canada. Prince Edward Island produces a large supply of turnips.

Pumpkins are a real American vegetable. They were grown in fields of maize by the Indians before the coming of Columbus. Today a familiar sight in cornfields are the big golden pumpkin globes. Pumpkins may be kept fresh all winter if gathered when they are not quite ripe, then stored in a dry cool place, protected from the frost. Nothing can surpass fresh pumpkin pie, well but subtly spiced. You can top it with whipped cream or toasted coconut but it's good enough for anyone served plain with a square of tangy American cheese.

Winter Squash

Winter squash is in the market, too. Among the leading varieties are the Delicious and the Hubbards. Have you tried baked squash pudding as a de luxe potato substitute? Cook the squash until tender, mash, and season well, adding plenty of butter. Fold in a generous amount of chopped nut meats. Pile in buttered baking dish and reheat in oven, then arrange halved marshmallows on top. Place under broiler until marshmallows are partially melted and delicately browned.

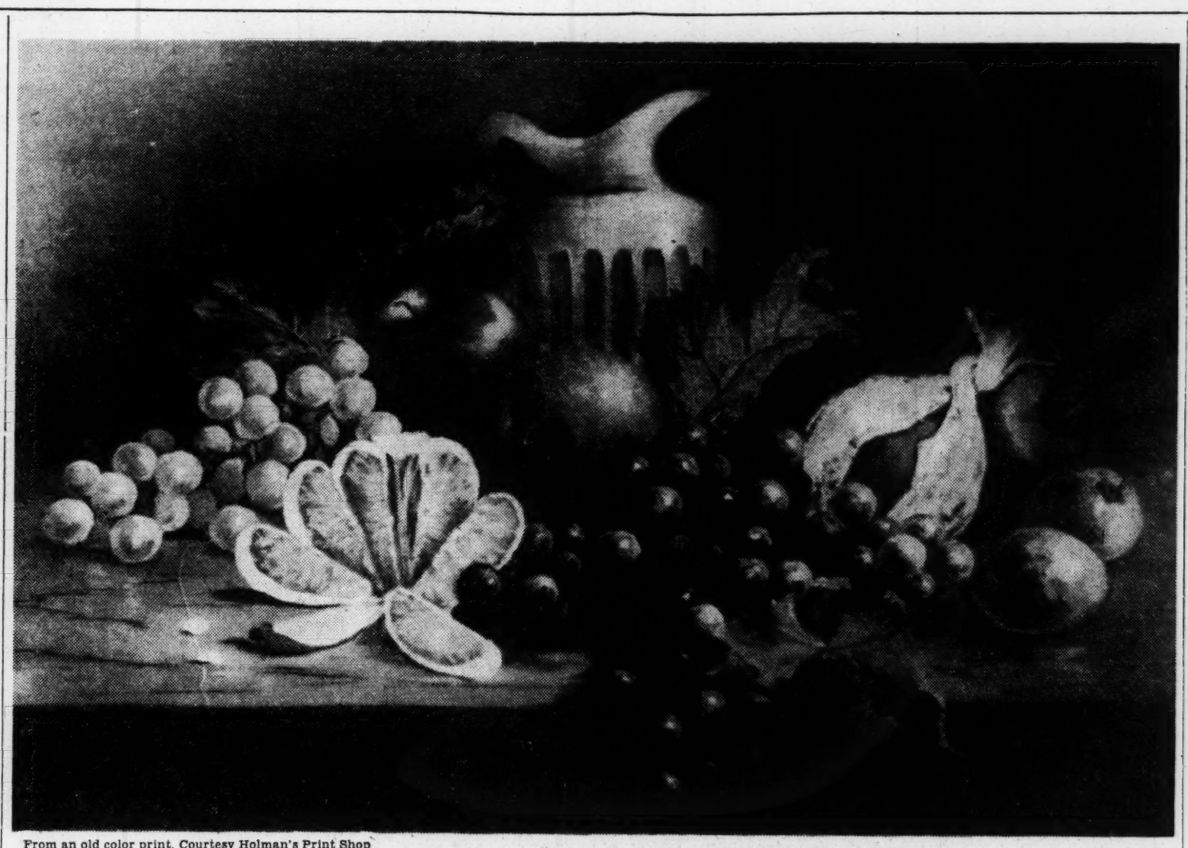
Candied squash is another party dish. Cut squash in pieces for serving, removing the peel. Arrange in pan and partially fill the pan with boiling water. Cook until squash is nearly tender, then pour off water. Spread softened butter over squash and sprinkle generously with brown sugar or grated maple sugar. Place in hot oven and bake until squash is tender and covered with a rich glaze.

Many fruit stalls and markets show a gorgeous array of autumn colorings in their display of bittersweet, straw flowers, lantern flowers, and bayberries. These make thrifty decorations for the home. Gourds are always attractive and with the deep rich tones of grapes and the crimson of polished apples, they make an interesting table centerpiece.

For Hallowe'en

Don't forget that Hallowe'en is an October event. Children—and grown ups, too—love Hallowe'en parties. Serve refreshments appropriate to the season. You might have crisp golden-brown doughnuts and pumpkin pie, with chilled apple juice, and apples, dates, nuts, and raisins. Or serve orange sherbet with chocolate cup cakes as an accompaniment. Pile the sherbet into orange cups. To make an orange cup, carefully remove the pulp from an orange, leaving an empty shell. Cut fancy notches around the edge of the shell.

Miss Young's next marketing article, "November in the Food Markets," will run November 3.



From an old color print, Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

The rich purple and green-gold of grapes, the scarlet of ruddy-cheeked apples, the mauve-blue of plums, the marigold-tint of oranges, and the brilliance of turning maple leaves—these are among the messages of the harvest season, enriching our October meals.

Autumn Means Cranberries!

With Unusual Ways of Using Them—Fresh or Canned

Cranberry Corn Muffins

Combine
½ cup cornmeal
1 cup flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt. Combine
1 tablespoon melted butter
¾ cup milk
1 egg, well beaten, and add to dry mixture as quickly as possible, mixing only enough to dampen flour. Cut the contents of
1 Number 1 can cranberry sauce into one-eighth inch cubes. Alternate layers of batter and cranberry cubes in greased muffin tins, making the first and last layers of batter. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for 25 minutes.

Cranberry Omelet

Place a spoonful of canned cranberry sauce on plain omelet just before folding. Gives it dashing color and zipping flavor.

Cranberry Sherbet

Crush
1 Number 1 can cranberry sauce. Add the grated rind and juice of
1 lemon and the juice of
1 orange. Freeze partially. Fold in
2 egg whites stiffly beaten, or
1 cup whipped cream. Continue freezing until ready to serve.

Cranberry Nut Cobbler

Heat
2 cups sugar and
1 cup water to boiling point; and
4 cups (1 pound) fresh cranberries,
½ cup chopped walnuts,
Grated rind of 1 orange and
2 tablespoons butter, and let stand while mixing biscuit dough. Sift
2 cups flour
4 tablespoons sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt; blend in
4 tablespoons shortening and add
¾ cup milk. Roll out dough to ¼ inch thickness. Fill individual baking dishes (shallow custard cups, ramekins or deep dish pie dishes) with cranberries and cover each with biscuit dough. Cut slits in top of dough to allow steam to escape. Bake in very hot oven—450° F. about 15 minutes. Makes 6 cobblers in deep-dish pie dishes.

Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce

Boil
1½ cup sugar and
2 cups water, together for five minutes. Add 1 pound (4 cups) cranberries and boil without stirring until all the skins pop open. (Five minutes is usually sufficient.) Remove from fire and allow the sauce to remain in the vessel until cool. One pound of cranberries makes 2½ pounds of sauce.

Cranberry Meat Loaf

Combine
2 cups ground cooked ham (leftover)
1 pound ground raw veal
½ cup dry bread crumbs
2 eggs and
3 tablespoons chopped parsley
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper.
Pour off from
2 cups 10-minute cranberry sauce ½ cup of juice and blend with above ingredients. Form mixture into loaf; bake in moderate oven 375° F. about 1 hour. During last 15 minutes of baking, pour over the loaf the remaining 1½ cups of cranberry sauce, basting with this sauce once or twice to glaze top of loaf. Serves six.

Delar

To every face except the very regular and classic type, soft hair arrangements are flattering, and this is particularly true when the hair is gray and the face shows the interesting lines that experience engraves. This woman is not sculptural but of the "sweet" type and needs the fullness at the temples and over the ears. By Bernard az Guro.

Delar

Back coiffure which conceals the natural hairline and stresses breadth. This is designed for a face whose attractiveness is not structural, but dependent on expression and coloring. By Bernard az Guro.

Breakfast Sundae

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My four-year-old's favorite variation is a "breakfast sundae" which, by the way, the entire family appreciate equally. I chop raisins, and cook them a few minutes in a saucepan with a little water but no sugar. When the cooked cereal is served I pour a little hot raisin sirup over each serving, and the "sundae" is ready to be consumed with the cream in the usual manner.

(Mrs.) L. C., Nebraska

At Home Where Gardens Grow

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Aust.

The writer has lived in tents, in barracks where a homemade stretcher, or bushbunk takes the place of a comfortable bed. In Australia, much of the country being undeveloped, men often improvise homes. The writer has built several shacks, often with the assistance of others, out of material close at hand, sometimes splitting slabs with maul and wedges, burning the inside of the bark to take out the curl so that it would lie flat, the bark being used to make the roof, and often leaking in very wet weather.

A tent often seems an ideal home to young persons and many others who desire a change from the regular routine of their own home comforts.

On one occasion the writer, with the help of others, built himself a four-roomed cottage with a kitchen and bathroom. It was raised up about six feet on stumps, as the custom is in Queensland, so that air may circulate under it, and a watch be kept for white ants, destructive termites that eat the inside out of timber boards, leaving only a thin shell.

Never does any place seem to be home without the touch of a woman. The writer is now staying in a home where there is friendliness, peace, and comfort. The home is a simple one and kept neat and clean by two women who enjoy simple pleasures. There is a garden with trees of different variety, the camphor laurel, the silky oak, the mango, imported from India, the loquat and fig tree, a pawpaw tree, the mandarine, and an orange tree.

Queensland is sub-tropical and fruit trees grow almost everywhere and anywhere. When the writer came to Queensland, he was astonished to see how quickly vegetation grows. Throw seed on the ground, and if there is rain, the seeds will shortly after be little growing plants. To anyone coming from a colder country, it is marvelous to see such wonderful growth.

There are flowers in the garden, roses, lilies, Antigonon, a flowering creeper, Bignonia venusta, a beautiful orange-colored creeper, sometimes called "Golden Teardrop," on account of the blossoms looking like gold tears dropping, and the winter flowering sweet pea.

At the bottom and side is the vegetable garden; in it are cabbage, lettuce, beets, beans, peas, pumpkin, and tomatoes. Fresh vegetables are a treat on any table, and the growing of them is a delight.

(Mr.) P. A.

Courtesy E. T. Slattery Co.

The selection of a blouse to wear with your separate wool skirt or your tailored suit is a matter of importance. Here is a becoming model that is interesting for its "George Rex" print of rayon and silk. In beige, purple heather, bog blue, gold. The smartly tailored wool skirt comes in cranberry, black, bronze green, grouse brown.

After School—Welcome Home

A Valuable Opportunity. Are You a Good Listener?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some mothers seem to regret their inability to take part in school activities such as parent-teacher meetings. Smaller children at home or other reasons may prevent spending the time in such ways. A mother friend of mine decided that if she couldn't take part in her daughter's school experience in any other way she would do it by listening! We all love a good listener. So this young mother made it a point always to be free to listen when her little school Miss came home. Sometimes she welcomed her with a little surprise of cookies and fruit juice. Then she would sit down with the child and encourage her to tell of her day at school. This child, needless to say, was always willing to come straight home from school. She knew, too, she was welcome to bring a friend or two home to share her home for a while after school.

Little boys, too, appreciate an after-school welcome and something to eat. One mother who did not have to prepare dinner on school nights for her husband liked to feed her hungry boys their evening meal as soon as they came from school, instead of giving them a snack and then a bigger meal later on. After their meal they liked to play and before bed a milk drink was a small bedtime treat. In this way the mother had her meal over, the dishes done, and after bedtime a lovely free evening.

If mothers for some unpreventable reason cannot be home when the children are due, it is pleasant to leave a note with instructions to look in the cupboard for a surprise. And definite information as to when mother will return. It is never well to lock the small child out of the house unless previously an agreement has been reached about what the child is to do upon finding such a condition, either to stay with a neighbor or go to grandma's as the case may be. After a long busy day at school, a child welcomes a little happy time in his home. It is not much to give. And yet it is a lot to the child.

H. W. S.

Back They Go Into the Tool House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Another growing season is drawing to its close. We can almost hear the trowel, hoe, and cultivator, as they settle back in the tool shed, give a long concerted sigh and say, "There—that's that until the frogs begin to peep next spring!" Jack Frost has already hung advance notices in the maples; and the flower garden is rioting gorgeously in anticipation.

* * *

Personally I am not so eager to see Jack Frost. But come he will, and therefore I too am making preparations. I have placed a large galvanized tub in the wood shed, and half filled it with cold water. Some clear evening when his first bugles sound thinly down the northwest wind I shall cut all the perfect flowers in my beds, place them in the tub, and be assured of cut flowers for the house well into late autumn. This method I find better for the flowers than my former one of covering the standing plants with cloths. The cool moist outdoor air, and the cold water, are familiar to them; and their heads are not bruised by the burden of protection.

* * *

This year I am trying a new method of storing away seeds, one which utilizes those surplus envelopes always at hand, and at the same time my own childish love of "making marks" with wax crayons. Last summer I purchased a large box of assorted colors at the stationer's store—cost, 25 cents. Since then, whenever an especially beautiful annual appeared—zinnia, balsam, snapdragon, aster—I have made as faithful a reproduction as possible on the surface of an envelope, printed the name and other odd bits of information, tagged the flower with number corresponding to that on the envelope, and waited for Jack Frost to add his final touch. Then I will gather and dry the seeds, place each in its own envelope, and store compactly away for the coming season. This has been great fun, far more than any other method of seed storing that I ever tried.

Each year in the garden adds something to the fund of first-hand experience. For instance, this year I have learned what a plucky little drought-resister the snapdragon is. I have gained a new respect for that so-called weed, the Black-Eyed Susan. One had established itself among our peonies; and this year, politely waiting until their color exhibit was over, followed it up with one of its own, gloriously beautiful among the dark, sleek green of the peony foliage. I have experienced a startling revelation, the glory of standing in a field of purple clover in blossom in the morning before the dew dries. Before this I had always thought of clover simply as stock feed. Incidentally, if you'd like a foliage pot plant this winter, try clover. Doubtless it will not blossom; but its comeliness will surprise you.

So much for one season. I sincerely hope to meet you all in the garden next summer.

B. G. S.

A Friday Column.

A Useful Table

A low table that slips over the lap, obtainable in unpainted wood, and mounted on three-inch rollers is specially useful. It is easily moved from room to room or porch for reading, writing or sewing and has innumerable uses in the kitchen.

(Mrs.) S. S., Florida.

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BAB-O
The GREASE-DISSOLVING CLEANER
ENAMEL PORCELAIN, POTS AND

BAB-O DISSOLVES THE GREASE THAT CAUSES 90% OF THE SCOURING AND SCRUBBING YOU DO!

British Diplomacy Busy at All Points

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Britain went ahead with diplomatic and economic war preparations today as high British military officials devoted their attention to a military delegation from Turkey, whose Dardanelles forts control the maritime backdoor to Eastern Europe.

The mission, headed by Gen. Kiazim Orbay, was entertained at lunch yesterday with Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, presiding.

The Turkish officers last night saw Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, a group of Parliament members, and high Army officers at a dinner arranged by the Government Hospitality Department. The dinner was held to enable the mission to meet members of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Other British officials worked to perfect financial and economic machinery for prosecution of the war.

The Food Minister, Mr. W. S. Morrison, met with a Danish trade delegation in line with Britain's attempt to keep the flow of dairy and meat products into this island kingdom uninterrupted.

The House of Commons threshed out details of the huge emergency war budget with Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir John assured the House he would guard against "lavish expenditures."

Prime Minister Chamberlain took up the war production program with heads of Britain's 6,000,000 trade unionists in a conference at which the Government urged the full co-operation of organized labor. Union heads asked in return pledges against relaxing wage and hour standards in the armaments speed-up.

A joint statement issued by the Union leaders and Government representatives at the end of their meeting said Mr. Chamberlain "undertook that every endeavor should be made to meet the points raised" by the unions.

Authoritative sources said food rationing might be established about the end of October and would apply to butter, margarine, cooking fats, sugar, meat, bacon, and ham.

In a drive to prevent profiteering, the Government listed maximum retail food prices.

The list included sugar at 4½d. a pound; butter, 1s. 7d. a pound; and imported lard, 6d. a pound.

The maximum price of home-produced large eggs was set at 2s. 6d. a dozen and dried fruits ranging up to 1s. 3d. a pound. Meats, tea, margarine, and other staples are to be included in a subsequent price list.

Meanwhile, public services, especially transportation, were beginning to work back toward a wartime normal after the first sharp curtailment. Railway officials announced dining car service would be restored on principal long distance trains beginning Oct. 16.

The Government announced the 240,000 men in the 21 to 22 age group who are being called under the Conscription Act to swell the total of those conscripted to 500,000 would be required to register Oct. 21.

Jurists Changed

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Minister of Information, Lord MacMillan, today resigned his office as a Lord of Appeal, or member of the Court of Appeal, which is the highest tribunal except the House of Lords.

King George appointed Viscount Maugham, brother of the novelist, Somerset Maugham, to the vacancy on the Appeal bench.

U-Boat Sinks British Ship; Russia Holds 17 Freighters

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced today that the British steamer Glenfarg, 876 tons, had been sunk by a submarine.

The announcement added that the crew had been picked up and landed with one fatality. The number of the crew was not announced.

In the North Sea the captain of the Norwegian steamer Kvernaas in a message received in Oslo Oct. 5 said his ship had been seized by Germans and taken to Kiel Oct. 1. The ship was laden with wood en route from Sweden to the Netherlands.

[Lloyds Register lists the Kvernaas' home port as Arendal, Norway. Built in 1918, it is of 1,819 gross tons.]

Germans are holding the Norwegian freighter Brott, which left Tallin, Estonia, Sept. 30 for the United States, the Norsk Telegrambureau (Norwegian news agency) reported.

The Brott, carrying an undisclosed cargo, was one of eight ships seized by the Germans, the agency said, adding that a protest was being made.

[The Brott is listed in Lloyds Register as a ship of 1583 gross tons, built in 1937].

The newspaper Aftenposten today said fishermen returning to port reported they frequently had sighted British and French submarines but only occasional German submarines in the Skagerrak, arm of the North Sea between Norway and Denmark.

In Berlin the German official news agency, DNB, reported from Moscow that 12 British and five Swedish freighters loaded with cellulose and ores for England are being held at Murmansk, Soviet Arctic port, on order of Russian authorities.

The Russians explained, the report said, that the measure was based on a decree issued Sept. 9 authorizing the Commissar for Foreign Trade to prevent shipment of Soviet goods to countries where export restrictions developed conditions harmful to Soviet trade.

The report recalled that the Moscow press recently announced that the Soviet had protested to England against stopping of shipments to Russia and preventing Soviet ships from leaving English ports.

Atlantic Raider

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—The world's largest submarine, the 4,300-ton Surcouf, was reliably reported here to have been the French raider which captured a German merchant ship 1,100 miles out in the Atlantic.

Although the High Command communiqué which announced the capture Oct. 4 did not name the submarine, it was described by informed French circles as a "submarine Corsair" which the French Navy built a few years ago as an experiment.

Stimson Backs Arms Repeal Lest War Be 'Our Battle'

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Henry Stimson, former Secretary of State, last night urged repeal of the arms embargo in order to help France and Britain, lest the war in case they are beaten . . . become our own battle."

He suggested that the embargo was unfair to the Allies because, after they had reduced their navies in co-operation with the United States in the cause of disarmament, the law "forbids them to resort to our markets in order to repair their consequent weakness."

In a national radio speech the former Hoover Cabinet officer disputed the theory that repeal would "drag us into war."

"So long as Great Britain and France are fighting and their forces command the seas, the people of the United States cannot be dragged into war except by their own deliberate volition," he said.

Real Danger Cited

"The real time of danger will only come in case France and Britain are beaten down . . . they are now fighting a battle which, in case they are beaten, will, whether we will it or not, become our own battle, and in the interest of our own safety we should repeal this foolish and dangerous embargo"—which he described as a "dangerous and unwise" departure from a national policy "almost unbroken for 150 years."

Repeal, he said, "would not only materially assist and encourage the nations who are fighting for freedom, but it would aid in keeping those nations which are now wavering from joining the side of the aggressors."

Mr. Stimson said he thought the policy for four years had given foreign nations the idea that we were unconcern over events abroad and had "encouraged the present threat of the peace by Germany when it invaded Poland."

Another Charges Made

Those who oppose repeal on the ground that it amounts to changing national policy in the middle of a war, Mr. Stimson said, "should not hesitate to favor other changes in the law such as the new cash and carry restrictions on American exports which may well have redounded to the advantage to France and Britain. But they would have us stand by the action of four years ago as to the embargo even if it endangered our own safety to do so, lest otherwise we might have misled and done a wrong to Chancellor Hitler!"

"Such language seems like a voice from Mars. In the face of the present situation it is fantastic.

"These objectors base their objection upon precedents which have never applied to such a situation as faces the world today—a situation where the old rules of international law have been reduced to chaos by the action of Germany itself. . . .

Absurd Situation

"Just consider the absurdity of the situation which would be presented if Chancellor Hitler appeared before an international tribunal with a claim against the United States based upon our repeal of the embargo provision. He would have to say in substance:

"'The United States has wronged me by changing this law. I invaded Poland and destroyed her cities in the confident belief that America would not make this change and that I could carry out my aggression with impunity. Now she has changed and I have been visited with punishment by Poland's guarantors. I demand damages.'

"How far would he get?

"I put forward such details only to emphasize the absurdity that a grave measure of legislation for the purpose of promoting our national safety should be delayed by arguments like these."

Mr. Stimson termed the war "organized national aggression" running counter to a 400-year struggle by most nations for better international organization for peace.

Russia to Retain Its Membership In League of Nations

GENEVA, Oct. 6 (AP)—Although Soviet Russia has joined in a friendship pact with Germany, a non-League member, it intends to remain in the League of Nations for the present, authoritative sources here said today.

However, should members of the League prove too critical of the Soviet's course, it might be tempted later on to withdraw and form a separate league, some sources said.

The Soviet will send delegates to the delayed League Assembly late in November or early in December, well-informed quarters said, with instructions to adopt a passive policy.

The League is making preparations to carry on in Switzerland with the understanding it will avoid political issues which might embarrass Swiss neutrality. British and French spokesmen indicated their Governments were anxious to keep Russia within the League.

Printers Warned On Long Contract

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Caution by American commercial printers in signing long-term labor agreements and in making contract commitments is expected here, in defense against any rise in paper prices and labor costs that may result from the war.

Speakers at the annual meeting of the Printers' National Association, I. T. Alderson, President, held at the Commodore Hotel, declared a rise in paper price possible, since cellulose, an important paper ingredient, is required in the manufacture of munitions, Gerald A. Walsh, Executive Secretary of the Association, recalled that it had been necessary in some instances to give pay rises up to 50 per cent last year.

At the same time, Charles J. Post, Commissioner of Reconciliation of the Labor Department, complimented the printing industry on its employer-labor relations.

'Bookmobiles' Make 3,887,077 Lendings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Operators of libraries-on-wheels or, as someone has more adequately put it, "Bookmobiles," assembled here from 32 counties recently for a period of extension training.

During the last fiscal year, 420,933 books were carried by these libraries, which are supervised entirely or in part by the WPA. Circulation exceeded 3,887,077.

Less Foreign-Born Idle

The proportion of foreign-born persons in the United States gainfully employed to native-born holders of jobs is 88 per cent to 73 per cent.

Did Reich Get American Helium Sent to Poland?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Has Germany finally obtained some American helium, despite the opposition of the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes?

The State Department authorized export of 220,000 cubic feet of helium to Poland last June for use in a stratosphere flight. It was shipped to Zakopane, one of the first regions occupied by German troops last month.

No word has been received here as to whether the Poles released the helium before they fled, or whether it fell into German hands.

Germany asked the United States last year for enough of the noninflammable gas to inflate a new dirigible. The State Department granted the request, but Secretary Ickes intervened. He refused to sell the helium in the belief that Germany would use it for military purposes.

Since 8,000,000 cubic feet are needed to inflate the dirigible, the amount sent to Poland would be far from sufficient. But it would be enough to inflate several observation balloons which might be used for military purposes.

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The Home Forum

Rocks and Roses

THE ROSES we found blossoming by the wayside, where two dirt roads made a four-corners. They were the kind that grow only in front of old deserted houses and cellar-holes in the country. There, scattered among tall grasses, were low-growing plants—branchless, they could hardly be called bushes, for their stems were not woody—each bearing at one time not more than two roses, of a lovely crimson a little pinker than American Beauty and of a fragrance that is incomparable.

"Those roses!" I cried, and we all scrambled out of the car. On my knees before the blossoms, I inhaled a sweetness for which I have been waiting since childhood—the exact smell that used to blow across the road, under the maples, to the doorstep of my early home; that used to come over the roadside wall into my grandfather's garden.

* * *

It is the strange habit of this variety of rose that it now loves solitude and shuns inhabited dwellings; but years ago it would grow freely by the roadside near houses that had long been standing, though even then it preferred the side of the road opposite the house. Whether it refuses to thrive under cultivation or has not been transplanted because of the profusion of its thorns and its habit of wandering beyond bounds, I do not know. Certainly, for fragrance and color it would be worth a gardener's notice if only it would respond, which I doubt.

At that country crossroads, hundreds of the roses in the long grass on either side of a sagging wire fence would have told of the presence of a cellar hole, had not a line of bushes and small trees that marked a rectangle in a hayfield also given the secret away.

* * *

We prowled about, with ecstatic murmurs: "Look at the size of the cellar!" "And see how beautifully the foundation stones are fitted!"

The granite steps; the arches of the chimney, all were evidences that it had been a house of importance. Fragments of charred wood told what had happened. Aspens now rustled and turned their gray-green leaves at the level where hand-carved cornices probably had ornamented the parlor, and wild raspberry bushes filled the carriage-house cellar to the brim.

A soft, but lonely wind bent the grass and made the aspens shiver. Silence brooded in the hot, rose-scented air. Save for us, not a human being was to be seen except a man, dwarfed by distance, hoeing corn in a far-away patch of tillage.

* * *

On the two roadward sides of the house-lot slender fence-posts of polished, mottled stone stood at regular intervals, and away at the right was a high wall of remarkable dry masonry that separated field from thick woods. The wise man of the party slid his hand gently down one of the fence-posts and said: "Soapstone. Just feel of it, and notice the lustre!"

These—the high wall and the fence-posts—were intimations of something we had heard of in the region, an old soapstone quarry that might be worth finding. With unprotected fingers, we bravely picked from their thorny stems two roses, too full to be called single, too scant to be called double, too damask to be quite red, untamed but not wild, sweet-scented, bonny, Arcadian. We gathered these two roses and went on, to find the rocks.

* * *

We followed the narrower of the two roads, because in that direction both hearsay and the great stone wall hinted at the location of the quarry. It was hard to find and we nearly missed it, so busy were we hunting for it on the lefthand side of the road, where we noticed outcroppings of rock and deep gullies that suggested excavation. At the farther edge of the wood, one of us happened to look back on the right and catch a glimpse of black water in a long, narrow pool that veered off and was lost among the trees. Even then we did not know it for what it was, and drove back again to the corner where the wise man, knowing that the greater part of wisdom is asking questions, sought out the distant and attenuated figure in the cornpatch.

When our wise man returned, he was signalling to us that we were to go back down the road we had just travelled. On the confines of the wood we found a gate that was barred, but beside the gate there was space enough to squeeze through.

Here were raspberry bushes again, growing thick in a vestigial path. They were in full fruit and tempting, except that there was promise of something more interesting farther on. Soon we came upon pieces of discarded iron work, huge hooks and braces; then, prostrate on the ground, a long spar that had been the mast of a derrick. Still farther along was a pile of irregular fragments of soapstone, the discards of the quarry. There was beauty in these, weathered and faintly varigated with green and blue and gray. A garden-lover, seeing them, could not help thinking of them as perfect paving for a terrace, providing the genius of the place would allow them to be removed.

* * *

Finally, through the trees the high walls of the quarry appeared, rising steep and sheer above black water that lay, so our informant in the cornfield had said, to a depth of ninety feet. White birches shimmered in the sunlight that struck the quarry's rim. Ferns grew in crevices of the rock, fine soft garlands on something dark and withdrawn, yet mysteriously beautiful.

The mystery might well have been dispelled by facts we have since learned, of dates and names, and the nature and uses of the soapstone—"freestone," it was first called—facts about the methods of quarrying and the vigilance exercised for safety.

* * *

In the late eighteenth century, we heard, the farm was owned jointly by two men. In time one, proposing to the other that they make a division, offered a hundred dollars for first choice and took the part of the farm that did not contain the rocks. Later, the owner of the rocky portion happened to drop his axe, edgedown, on a ledge, and to his surprise found that the axe cut the rock as if it were cheese. The story has been told of many quarries; it may be true of this one. The discovery led to the quarrying of the soapstone, in demand for the making of many articles from "sizing-rollers" and sinks, to slate pencils and talcum powder; and to the building of the big house on the corner. But these pleasant tales of honest and successful industry are not quite in the same mood with the dark and brooding beauty we found that day.

When we came out of the woods, each of us faithfully bore in either hand a fragment of broken soapstone, the temptation of the raspberry path notwithstanding. The genius of the place did not deny us or make his presence known, except by the enchantment of the spot, and by that discarded integument that we had seen near the threshold of the old cellar-hole. By tacit permission, we had the rocks and the roses; for the slight but special addition to our store of small adventures, no permission was needed.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MASTER HEATHCOTE": *A Portrait by Thomas Gainsborough*

IT WAS SOMETIME between 1770-1774 that Thomas Gainsborough went to Bath for a rest. While there, Mrs. Heathcote implored him to do a portrait of her son. Gainsborough would not consent, but the boy was brought to him, and so attractive did the artist find him that he painted this portrait which now belongs in the collection of Mr. Alvan T. Fuller of Boston, Massachusetts.

Thomas Gainsborough was one of the most eminent British portraitists. Although he would far rather have painted "landksips," he was influenced toward personal portrayal by the tendencies and demands of his time. His likenesses are notable for the qualities of refinement which Gainsborough bestowed upon them.

Master Heathcote represents in costume and mien a child of another era. Wearing a white dress and blue sash, holding a plumed hat in one hand, some flowers in the other, he may be mistaken for a girl by the spectator accustomed to the trim tailoring and masculine bearing of boys of today. Gainsborough's day was one of elegance, daintiness, and elaborateness of fashion.

Who Comes As Light

Who comes as light
Need never wait outside.
Who brings the day
Always has right of way
To enter here,
Has leave to pass
Instant as light through glass.
Who comes as light
Will find these windows wide,
The glass washed clear.

ROBERT FRANCIS

"Feed the famished affections"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE LORD'S PRAYER is common to all Christian denominations, and when its spiritual interpretation, as given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is understood, then this prayer is indeed made truly practical.

One of the well-known phrases of this prayer is (Matthew 6:11), "Give us this day our daily bread." When the writer, as a child, said these words, she would think of herself as in dire necessity, begging for bread. She did not connect the words with her daily living, but with some supposed existence which she might know in the future, wherein she would be reduced to penury. Mrs. Eddy has interpreted the words (Science and Health, p. 17) as *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."*

In the hearts of all men is the craving for love and affection. But this craving often seems to go unsatisfied. Indeed, to such an extent is this so, that men and women have sometimes become ashamed of wanting to love and to be loved, and have frequently confused true affection with merely material desires, which are by their very nature ephemeral and fleeting. Yet, it is possible for everyone to love, because in reality, as Christian Science teaches, man is the expression of Love.

"Herein is love," said the beloved disciple (I John 4:10), "not that we loved God, but that he loved us." That is, if one thinks of it, an astounding statement from the point of view of weary humanity, searching vainly along the barren ways of material existence for solace for its many woes. He loves us! And if we are to bring this love of God, the love He has for us, into our lives, then we must show our devotion to Him by reflecting Love in our daily living.

The fact is, as Christian Science points out, that the belief in material life, with its pleasures and pains, is merely a dream or a mirage. The mirage looks very real, so real that one would indignantly deny its unreality if he had not proved by experience that it was only an illusion. In the same way, mortals cling to their belief in the promises of material existence, although time and again these promises have been shown to be but hollow mockeries.

On page 403 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "You command the situation if you understand that mortal existence is a state of self-deception and not the truth of being." It is the seeming tenacity of mortal mind that makes us so reluctant to part with our empty dreams. Yet these must be given up if we are to taste in their full excellence the joys of eternal things.

However, it may sometimes seem, on our life journey, that when the mirage, with its alluring glimpses of temptingly cool waters and inviting shady trees, disappears, and we learn they were not real, our disappointment is too great to bear. The desert, now that the mirage has gone, is hot and dusty; the road is long and hard. We ardently wish to see our mirage again. Even a dream, which constantly eludes us, would be better, we think, than this barren spot. But the barrenness of the spot is not any more real than the delightful image of the mirage seemed to be. Isaiah said in prophetic and poetic language (Isaiah 35:1, 2): "The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it." When we see this, we realize that *"the famished affections"* are already fed by divine Love.

It would be foolish for a child to cry with hunger if he had a plate full of suitable and appetizing food before him. Only he himself, by eating what has been given him, can satisfy his own hunger. So each one alone can partake of what will satisfy his hunger and thirst for spiritual food. This food is free to all; our *"famished affections"* can be fed here and now.

Those who drink of "living waters" shall not thirst again. So Jesus told the wondering woman at the well of Jacob. He had been weary himself when he sat down to rest, but he could not have been so weary as the woman who came to talk to him there. She must have been willing to give up some of her materiality to listen to his words of Life. When his disciples returned, he was already fed. When they begged him to eat, he replied (John 4:32), "I have meat to eat that ye know not of." The truth he had given to the woman had fed himself as well. She had faintly perceived the Christ when he spoke, but how much greater must have been his own perception as he talked with her! The world had little to offer this Godlike man; but he asked all the more of his Father, and was comforted and satisfied. And so shall we be, too, if we seek what we need of God alone.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Mæt de hungrende Hjerter"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

FADERVOR ER FÆLLES for alle kristne Religionssamfund, og naar den aandelige Fortolkning af Herrens Bøn, som findes i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, forstaas, da er i Sandhed denne Bøn gjort virkelig praktisk.

Følgende Ord fra Fadervor kender vi alle (Matthæus-Evangeliet 6:11): "Giv os i Dag vort daglige Brød." Naar Forfatteren af denne Artikel i sin Barndom sagde disse Ord, saa hun altid sig selv i dybeste Nød, bedende om Brød. Hun forbandt ikke disse Ord med sit daglige Liv, men med en eller anden formodet Tilværelse, som hun maaske i Fremtiden vilde komme til at kende, hvor hun vilde blive styrtet i Fattigdom. Mrs. Eddys Fortolkning af disse Ord (*Science and Health*, S. 17) lyder: *"Giv os Naade for i Dag; mæt de hungrende Hjerter."*

Hvert Menneskehjerte tørster efter Kærlighed. Men denne Tørst eller Længsel synes ofte at forblive utilfredsstillet. Ja, i den Grad er dette Tilfældet, at Mænd og Kvinder undertiden ikke har holdt af at vise, at de følte Trang til at elske og blive elsket, og har ofte forvekslet sand Kærlighed med rent materielle Ønsker, som ifølge deres Natur er kortvarige og flygtige. Og dog er det muligt for hvert Menneske at elske, fordi Mennesket i Virkeligheden, som Kristen Videnskab lærer, er Udtryk for Kærlighed.

"Deri bestaar Kærligheden," sagde den Discipel, Herren elskede (Johannes's første Brev 4:10), "ikke at vi have elsket Gud, men at han har elsket os." Dette er, naar man tænker derover, Ord, der i højeste Grad maa virke forbavsende paa den trætte Menneskehed, der ad den materielle Tilværelses øde Veje forgæves søger Lindring for sine mange Lidelser. Han elsker os! Og hvis vi vil føre denne Guds Kærlighed, Hans Kærlighed til os, ind i vort Liv, da maa vi vise, at vi har helliget os til Ham ved i vor daglige Livsførelse at genspejle Kærlighed.

Sandheden er, som Kristen Videnskab viser os, at Troen paa et materielt Liv med dets Glæde og Smerte kun er en Drøm eller Luftspejling. En Luftspejling ser i høj Grad virkelig ud, saa virkelig, at man i Indignation vilde benægte dens Uvirkelighed, om man ikke gennem Erfaring havde Bevis for, at den kun er en Illusion. Paa samme Maade holder de dødelige fast ved deres Tro paa materiel Tilværelses Løfter, skønt disse Løfter, atter og atter, har vist sig kun at være tomt Blændværk.

Paa Side 403 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Du behersker Situationen, hvis du forstaar, at dødelig Tilværelse er en Tilstand af Selvbedrag og ikke Tilværelsens Sandhed." Det er det dødelige Sinds tilsyneladende Haardnakkethed, der gør, at vi saa nødig opgiver vore tomme Drømme. Men vi maa bort fra disse, om vi ønsker at opleve de evige Tings Glæder i deres fulde Herlighed.

Men paa vor Vej gennem Livet, naar Luftspejlingen med dens lokkende Glimt af fristende kølige Vande og indbydende skyggefulde Træer forsvinder, og vi forstaar, det hele var uvirkeligt, da kan det undertiden se ud, som vor Skuffelse er for stor at bære. Nu, naar Luftspejlingen er borte, er Ørkenen hed og støvet; Vejen er lang og haard. Vi ønsker brændende, vi atter kunde se Luftspejlingen. Selv en Drøm, som stadig narrer os, tænker vi, vilde være at foretrække for dette øde Sted. Men Stedets Goldhed er ikke en Smule mere virkelig, end Luftspejlingens vidunderlige Billede syntes at være. Esajas skriver i profetiske og poetiske Ord (Esajas's Bog 35:1, 2): "Ørken og Hede skal fryde sig, Ødemark juble og blomstre, blomstre frodigt som Rosen og juble, ja juble med Fryd. Libanons Herlighed gives den." Naar vi ser disse Ord, forstaar vi klart, at *"de hungrende Hjerter"* er allerede mættet af guddommelig Kærlighed.

Det vilde være taabeligt af et Barn at græde af Sult, hvis det foran sig havde en Tallerken fuld af god og appetitvækkende Mad. Kun Barnet selv kan stille den Sult, det føler, ved at spise det, der er stillet for det. Paa samme Maade er det vor egen Sag, om vi ønsker at faa Del i det, som vil stille vor Hunger og Tørst efter aandelig Føde. Denne Føde er fri for os alle; vore *"hungrende Hjerter"* kan mættes her og nu.

De, som drikker af "det levende Vand," skal aldrig mere tørste. Saaledes fortalte Jesus den undrende Kvinde ved Jakobs Brønd. Han havde selv følt sig træt, da han satte sig ved Brønden for at hvile, men han kunde ikke have været saa træt som Kvinden, der kom for at tale med ham der. Hun maa have været rede til at opgive noget af sit materielle Sindelag for at lytte til Livets Ord, som han talte. Da hans Disciple kom tilbage, var han allerede mættet. Da de bad ham om at spise, svarede han (Johannes-Evangeliet 4:32): "Jeg har Mad at spise, som I ikke kende." Den Sandhed, han havde givet Kvinden, havde paa samme Tid mættet ham selv. Hun havde svagt begyndt at erkende Kristus, medens han talte, men hvor langt større maa ikke hans egen Erkendelse have været, da han talte med hende! Verden havde kun lidt at byde dette Gud-lige Menneske; men saa meget desto mere bad han sin Fader om, og blev trøstet og mættet. Og det samme vil ske for os, hvis vi søger alt, hvad vi behøver, alene hos Gud.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

An Introduction to the Telephone

PROFESSOR TINGLEY took his little group of laboratory devotees into his home circle. He and Mrs. Tingley were housed in a wing of Bentley Hall—big rooms built for classrooms. They had no children, and in the years of their study and travel they had gathered about them things of beauty and interest. The atmosphere of those rooms was something quite new and wonderful to me. It was my first look into the intimate social life possible to people interested above all in ideas, beauty, music, and glad to work hard and live simply to devote themselves to their cultivation.

And such good talks! Much of it was concerned with fresh scientific thought, the inventions and discoveries which were stirring the world. An omnivorous reader of the scientific publications of Europe and America, Professor Tingley kept us excited, not only by what had been done but what it might mean. There was the telephone. I had been in college but a few weeks, when my father asked me to go with him and my brother to the Centennial Exposition of 1876. President Bugbee, who had made me his special care for a time—Mrs. Bugbee even taking me into their home until an appropriate boarding place could be found—was heartily in favor of my going. I went, and when I returned Professor Tingley's first question was, "Did you see the telephone?" I hadn't even heard of it. Two exhibits only of that exposition made a deep enough impression on me to last until today—my first Corot and the Corliss engine. Professor Tingley was greatly disappointed, and I did not understand why until a few weeks later he called the student body together to explain and illustrate the telephone by a homemade instrument. "You'll talk to your homes from these rooms one day," he told us. "New York will talk to Boston." He didn't suggest Chicago. "Dreamer," the boys said. "Dreamer," my father and his Titusville friends said a little later when an agent of the Bell Associates, the first company to attempt putting the new invention within reach of everybody, came to town selling stock. How often I heard it said later, "If I'd bought that telephone stock!"

Years later I told Alexander Graham Bell of my introduction to the telephone. "Nobody," he said, "can estimate what the teachers of science in colleges and high schools were doing in those days not only to spread knowledge of the telephone but to stir youth to tackle the possibilities in electricity."

What I best remember is not the telephone but Professor Tingley's amazing enthusiasm for the telephone. This revelation of enthusiasm, its power to warm and illuminate, was one of the finest and most lasting of my college experiences. The people I had known, teachers, preachers, doctors, business men, all went through their day's work either with a stubborn, often sullen determination to do their whole duty, or with an undercurrent of uneasiness, if they found pleasure in duty. They seemed to me to feel that they were not really working if they were not demonstrating the Puritan teaching that labor is a curse. It had never seemed so to me, but I did not dare gloat over it. And here was a teacher who did gloat over his job in all its ramifications. Moreover, he did his best to stir you to share his joy.—From "All in the Day's Work," by IDA M. TARBELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

His Transfiguration Was by Omnibus

IT WAS THREE in the morning when they woke me. I thrust the shutters open with a dry snap, saw that rain was falling on the town, and got soberly into my harness. A half-hour later I was out on the pavement shining with rain, sitting on my little valise and waiting for the bus that was to pick me up. So many flyers before me, on their day of ordination, had undergone this humble wait with beating heart.

Finally I saw the old-fashioned vehicle come round the corner and heard its tinny rattle. Like those who had gone before me, I squeezed in between a sleepy custom guard and a few glum government clerks. The bus smelled musty, smelled of the dust of government offices into which the life of a man sinks as into a quicksand. It stopped every five hundred yards to take on another scrivener, another guard, another inspector.

Those in the bus who had already gone back to sleep responded with a vague grunt to the greeting of the newcomer, while he crowded in as well as he was able and instantly fell asleep himself. We jolted mournfully over the uneven pavements of Toulouse, I in the midst of these men who in the rain and the breaking day were about to take up again their dreary diurnal tasks, their red tape, their monotonous lives.

Morning after morning, greeted by the growl of the custom guard shaken out of sleep by his arrival, by the gruff irritability of clerk or inspector, one mail pilot or another got into this bus and was for the moment indistinguishable from these bureaucrats. But as the street lamps moved by, as the field drew nearer and nearer, the old omnibus rattling along lost little by little its reality and became a grey chrysalis from which one emerged transfigured.

Morning after morning a flyer sat here and felt of a sudden, somewhere inside the vulnerable man subjected to his neighbor's surliness, the stirring of the pilot of the Spanish and African mails, the birth of him who, three hours later, was to confront in the lightnings the dragon of the mountains; and who, four hours afterwards, having vanquished it, would be free to decide between a détour over the sea and a direct assault upon the Alroy range, would be free to deal with storm, with mountain, with ocean.

And thus every morning each pilot before me, in his time, had been lost in the anonymity of daybreak beneath the dismal winter sky of Toulouse, and each one, transfigured by this old omnibus, had felt the birth within him of the sovereign who, five hours later, leaving behind him the rains and snows of the North, repudiating winter, had throttled down his motor and begun to drift earthward in the summer air beneath the shining sun of Alicante.—From "Wind, Sand and Stars." by ANTOINE DE SAINT EXUPERY. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Autumn Moment

The green of summer glows luxuriant still
On laden bough but lightly touched with red,
And yet unerringly on field and hill
The coming snows will soon be heralded.

Shadows remain under these elms that raise
Each leaf's defiant outline, sharp and clear.
Against obliterating winter days
The moment pauses, etched for memory here.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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AND
HEALTH
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1939

How America Profits From Its Leisure

Prawitz Studios; Boston Y. W. C. A.; Wide World; by a Staff Photographer

Typical Examples of Leisure-Time Activities

They are: (1) Camping. (2) Playground. (3) Reading and relaxing in clubroom. (4) Model Sail and Motorboat racing. (5) Model railroad building.

Boston to Greet Nation's Recreation Leaders

How to make profitable use of the leisure time that is increasingly being made available to American workers will be discussed in Boston next week by a convention of approximately 1,500 men and women most familiar with this subject.

For five days, the methods of providing enjoyable, non-commercial forms of recreation under community, school, industrial, or private leadership, will be discussed by representatives of public and private agencies attending the 24th annual National Recreation Congress.

The Congress will meet at the Hotel Statler under the sponsorship of the National Recreation Association, of New York.

Two general methods of employing leisure time are available, according to officials of the Congress. One is to pay admission to some form of commercial entertainment. The other is to have an avocation, or hobby, in which one is a participant rather than a spectator. It is with this second type of recreation that the Congress is concerned.

The Congress, therefore, will discuss the recent progress and future possibilities for the cooperative promotion of playgrounds, community athletics, amateur music and drama groups, arts and crafts, winter sports, yachting, gardening, camping, hiking, bicycling, nature study, model-building, and other activities.

The progress of such activities under both public and private sponsorship has been rapid during the last half-century as a result of the shortening of work hours, according to officials of the Congress, but the need for recreation, especially of the inexpensive variety, has increased above the supply during the recent period of cyclical and technological unemployment.

Officials of the National Recreation Association, headed by Dr. John H. Finley, Editor Emeritus of The New York Times, believe the annual Congress serves to focus public attention upon this growing need.

Lending the movement their support will be such figures as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who are expected to greet the delegates Monday night; Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who is scheduled to speak Wednesday afternoon; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, who is listed as a speaker the same evening, and numerous college presidents, teachers, welfare workers, and public officials.

Gov. Aiken Defends American Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6—Warning that Germany and Russia dropped partisanship as a prelude to losing their liberty, Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont insisted here today that Americans continue to freely exercise the right to express themselves on questions of national policy.

The Governor, speaking before a Lincoln Club of Wayne County meeting, demanded: "Would Lincoln drop partisanship today when the voices of American people should be heard as never before?

"It is not unpatriotic," Governor Aiken asserted, "to question the motives and policies of any government at this time."

Governor Aiken then charged that the present Administration in Washington would use a war as a means for depriving Americans of their democratic rights.

Research Men Seek Accurate News Reports

Researchers in the natural sciences at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology today issued a manifesto urging men of science to adopt a "positive" policy of active co-operation with the newspapers for the improvement of natural science news and of the public's understanding of scientific methods and objectives.

"Scientists are in an increasingly weaker position who attempt to withhold all information from the newspapers and who attach a general stigma of suspicion and disapproval to researchers who receive newspaper attention," the manifesto asserts.

Responsible for the statement is a committee on the public relations of science, of the Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers. Prof. Kenneth V. Thimann, Harvard biologist is executive chairman of the organization and Prof. Bart J. Bok, Harvard astronomer is chairman of the public relations committee.

Importance Expressed

Asserting that general understanding of the objectives of research is "a strong defense both of the public and of the future of free scientific inquiry," the organization stressed the importance for "natural scientists to recognize in the press a valuable agency for liaison with the public and through active co-operation to improve effectiveness."

The full statement, published today in Science, the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, resulted from several months of discussion among the Harvard and Tech researchers on the question of the position of their work in modern society. In general the issue of newspaper publicity is highly controverted among all natural scientists.

"Scientists can neither suppress nor restrict such news," the group holds. "Usually scientists do not initiate the news. Yet they are held responsible for it by the public and by many fellow workers. A policy of passive resistance in the past has helped only to produce a chaotic press which seriously injures science and the individual worker."

Tribute Paid

While paying tribute to organizations such as American Chemical Society News Service and the American Association of Science Writers which are attempting to solve the problems of natural science news presentation, the organization states that "the general problems of initiation and critical supervision of science news can be solved by scientists alone."

Until recent years the reporting of news in natural science was largely haphazard, often covered by reporters with police court or fire department beats. Unable to get what they were after, yet trained never to come back without some kind of a story, imagination and less authentic sources produced weird yarns or general stories about what big words are used in ordinary technical conversation, or the luxuriant growth of professorial beards.

"Yet many scientists believe that wider and more dependable distribution of truthful information should benefit both science and the public," reads the statement. "It should help educate a larger body of laymen in scientific objectives and accomplishments. It should mobilize aid for research by interesting individuals and industrial organizations and by enlisting popular support for the governmental maintenance of science projects. Accurate news reports should help to counteract the flood of pseudo-scientific commercial propaganda, and equally the pronouncements of a few individuals who are popularly supposed, not always justly, to speak for science as a whole. Particularly in a democracy the public should be kept well informed of the methods and purposes of scientific research."

Turkey, Beef and Pork Loin Tempt Food Bargain Hunter

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Poultry is lower in price and plentiful in supply in the market places of Greater Boston today. Turkey is as low as 25 cents a pound in some large suburban independent stores. Prices range up to 35 cents in the various stores.

Meats, too, appear to be plentiful and prices are about the same as a week ago, though a bit more in favor of the consumer, perhaps, as various merchants have shaved prices on certain items to induce more business and bring new customers into their shops.

Lamb is a good buy, with fancy, tender genuine spring lamb legs offered at 21 cents a pound in chain stores, and as low as 18 cents for both leg and loin, in some large independent stores. From these levels prices run up to 29 cents or more a pound for legs. Fresh eastern hams are quoted at 18 cents, whole or shank half, in some stores and up to 27 cents in others.

Beef Prices Lower

Pork loins for roasting can be had at 21 cents a pound in chains, and up to 25 cents in other stores. Rib roast of beef that for months was quoted in chains at 29 cents a pound is selling at 25 cents in some places. A boneless pot roast is offered in some suburban stores at 19 cents a pound, where face of the rump roast can be had for 25 cents a pound. Chains offer face of the rump at 29 cents and some stores ask more.

Poultry is increasingly attractive as the fall season gets under way, with thoughts of many housewives turning to chicken, turkey, or duckling. The latter can be had as low as 15 cents a pound in some shops, ranging up to 20 or even 22 cents in others. Especially choice, nearby, fresh turkeys that were selling at 38 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall shops a week ago are today 35 cents in that sector, but in some large suburban stores 25 cents a pound will puy a fresh northern bird, averaging 8 to 12 pounds. Fancy fresh native fowls, averaging five to six pounds, can be had for 21 cents in chains and as low as 17 cents in large suburban stores as a "special." Fowl ranges up to 29 cents a pound in some stores.

In seafood, swordfish can be had as low as 21 cents, but the season for local fishermen is over, the last vessel having come in this week. In downtown Boston strictly fresh swordfish jumped to 45 cents a pound or even more, but chilled swordfish is available for considerably less.

Fish Quotations

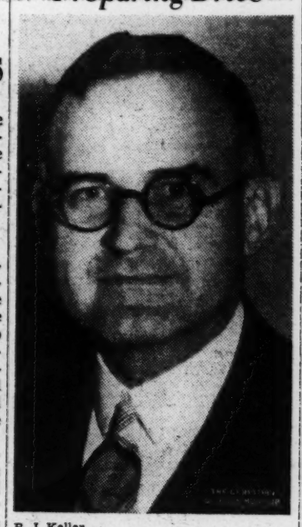
Eastern shoals halibut is quoted downtown at 45 cents, but fresh eastern halibut can be had at 35 cents. Large mackerel are as high as 22 cents a pound in some stalls. Fresh haddock goes up to 12 cents a pound. Live lobsters range from 32 to 45 cents a pound and lobster meat continues at $1.50 a pound. Fancy Cape scallops are in the market ranging in price as high as 75 cents a pint.

Sausage is in large supply. Sausage links can be had as low as 25 cents a pound in downtown Boston and sausage meat in bags ranges at the same price and higher.

Local vegetables and fruits are nearing the end of the season. Peaches are practically gone, though the late season offerings are still found. Such items as cucumbers are nearly gone. Tomatoes from nearby gardens are practically out of the market.

Hothouse tomatoes are still available, around 15 to 20 cents a pound. Green corn is still in the market from Maine and quoted at 50 cents a dozen ears. Maine potatoes are 30 to 40 cents a peck. Blue Hubbard squash is 4 cents a pound.

Preparing Drive



R. J. Keller

Robert Cutler

Assisting in Community Fund Campaign

Robert Cutler, a lawyer long active in civic affairs of Greater Boston, heads the division of the 1940 Community Fund Campaign that receives contributions from public employees. He has been a primary figure in the work since its formal organization four years ago.

Boston Auto Show Changes This Year From Usual Form

Breaking a tradition of 35 years standing during which Mechanics Building has been the seasonal stage for the display of new automobile models, the Boston Automobile Show this month will move to Commonwealth Avenue's "Automobile Row" for the novel experiment of holding "open house" in place of the customary joint assemblage of all new cars under a single roof.

During the last 10 years, automobile dealers have discussed the possibility of replacing the usual Mechanics Building display with joint exhibitions along Commonwealth Avenue, each dealer showing off his cars in his own show rooms. This might still remain an unrealized dream of a "modern technique" in motor displays had it not been for the present traffic chaos on Huntington Avenue, attributed to the building of a new subway.

The existing scarcity of parking space caused by tunnel excavations has crystallized the idea of dealers to break with tradition. Whether the 1939 Show to be held along the Avenue from Oct. 14 through Oct. 21, excepting Sunday, will establish a permanent basis for future shows depends largely upon the public reception of the new plan, according to the Show Committee composed of F. W. Nichols, A. L. Danforth, Arthur Hinchcliffe, and C. S. Henshaw.

Records show that the First Annual Automobile Show was held in Horticultural Hall in 1902 and the Second Annual Show moved to Symphony Hall. The third Show went to Mechanics Building where it has remained ever since. This year's display will be the thirty-eighth Annual Show.

Due to increased facilities and the flexibility of the displays this year, the Show will be 100 per cent larger than last year with approximately 300 models of different makes on display. Lectures and special demonstrations, comparing old systems with the new, will be utilized more freely than ever before.

Next Tuesday, a parade of 1940 models through the streets of Greater Boston, together with horseless carriages, will emphasize the marked progress of automotive transportation since the first automobile show in Boston.

Welfare Rolls Increase Is Laid to WPA Layoffs

Despite definite improvement in business conditions in Massachusetts this Fall as compared to last, public welfare rolls in some of the larger cities are greater than a year ago, and the increase is due, prominent social and welfare workers seemed agreed today, to WPA layoffs during the Summer months.

To what extent the dismissed WPA workers have been compelled to go on relief being unable to find private employment, however, remained an issue of some speculation.

Dennis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, told the Boston Council of Social Agencies last night that 90 per cent of the 37,000 WPA workers dismissed during July, August and September under the 18-month clause "went back on welfare." This clause was interjected into the 1939 Relief Act to discourage recipients making a career on the WPA; it requires dismissal of all except veterans continuously on the WPA for 18 months or longer be dropped for 30 days.

Nine out of ten of the 37,000 laid off from the WPA, Mr. Delaney asserted, were unable to find outside employmentand were compelled to seek public welfare until their reinstatement with the WPA. At the end of 30 days, he continued, 90 per cent come back "looking for their jobs, pleading for their jobs."

Council Appraises

But the Council of Social Agencies, a meeting of which Mr. Delaney addressed last night, was already on record in a less specific and less alarming appraisal of the adverse effects of the WPA dismissals.

Taking the case of Boston, the Council reported this week in its September review of social statistics, that in Boston WPA rolls were reduced roughly 9,500 between the middle of March and the middle of August. (From 25,687 to 16,141.) Presumably, the Council's review said, some of these people obtained jobs and managed for a few weeks to get by in the expectation of being re-instated on the WPA after 30 days.

But "many" of these former WPA workers have been forced to turn to public relief, the Council's review stated on the basis of reports from the Boston Department of Public Welfare.

Lending emphasis to this adverse effect of WPA dismissals, the Council's review observed that during the summer months when there is normally a seasonal decline in relief cases, this year there was an increase of 8 per cent from June 30 to Sept. 1.

Noting that busness conditions—as indicated by reports of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing concerns collected by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries—are "considerably better than in the Fall of 1938," the Council's review further stressed the disturbing effects of the WPA layoffs by observing that "the number of general relief cases was 10.4 per cent greater on Sept. 1 this year than on Sept. 1, 1938."

Failed to Find Work

From these statements, it seemed clear that if 90 per cent of the dismissed WPA workers have not been compelled to seek public welfare to be sustained, certainly a substantial proportion have been unable to find support from normal employment.

Retiring State Welfare Commissioner Reports Work Is Decentralized

A six-months program to reorganize the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare has resulted in decentralization of the State service as supervisory and informational. Actual administration and case investigation has been turned back to board of public welfare and old-age assistance boards throughout the State as a local function.

This set-up was made public today in a report to the Governor by David W. Armstrong, retiring Commissioner of Welfare, who was called to the reorganization job by the Governor and who will return next week to his post as Director of the Boys' Club of Worcester.

In his report to the Governor, Mr. Armstrong noted that the Division of Aid and Relief "was attempting the impossible job of direct supervision of 1,100 relief cases per State visitor and of investigating 40,000 new cases every year." Visitors were duplicating investigations made by local boards, he said.

Harvard Tenure Policy Upheld

A defense of Harvard University's controversial policy with regard to promotion and tenure of younger teachers is presented in the leading article of the current Harvard Alumni Bulletin. "Harvard College Today," by Henry James, '99, a member of the Corporation, is a case for the defendant in what is agreed to be the most important and most hotly-contended issue facing official Harvard today.

The article, an address given last June at the fortieth reunion dinner of the class of 1899, is timely today in view of these facts:

1. The Harvard Faculty met this week in full session—something which ordinarily happens about as often as Vermont goes Democratic. The debate, on questions of personnel, is said to have been long and intense, and because no decision could be reached, another session will be held Tuesday.

2. A committee of undergraduates has been formed to protest the Administration's latest specific application of its policy, the dismissal (or, to be exact, the "terminating appointment") of 10 popular assistant professors. The "Student Committee to Save Harvard Education" is led by Irwin Ross, '40, Editor of the Harvard Progressive.

"The chief reason for the recent complaints from the younger ranks of the Harvard staff," said Mr. James, "has been that the College had accumulated a great many more instructors than it can possibly promote to permanent professorships. . . . Among the younger teachers whose limited appointments have not been renewed there have been some cases which have become causes célèbres. . . . I am happy to say that every such case that has been investigated has resulted in the University's receiving a clean bill of health."

Apprentices Called U. S. Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 6—Training of apprentices for skill in mechanical and other trades is the great need in an American program of preparedness for peace or war, Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, declared in an address at the National Youth Administration school at Quoddy last night.

The former Governor of Maine spoke at a campaign meeting of the Model Government League of the school, which was held preliminary to model city elections.

"Twenty years without any apprentices have tremendously weakened the industrial backbone of America in this era of increasing mechanization," Representative Brewster said to the boys of the school. "Stop and think how many boys in any town in Maine have learned a trade in the last two decades."

"Today, here at Quoddy," he continued, "400 boys are determining their preliminary aptitudes for industrial training. At Dexter 100 NYA boys, drawn from all over Maine, are working alongside 150 mechanics in the foundry, at the lathes and in the drafting-rooms. From these schools must be recruited the boys that Maine will soon very urgently require to supply the demand for artisans in shop and field as American preparedness for peace or war gets fully under way."

Wolf Pleads Not Guilty To Labor Law Charges

Samuel Wolf, President and General Manager of the Wolf Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, pleaded not guilty in Federal District Court today to charges of violating the Wages and Hours Act before Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford. Mr. Wolf pleaded not guilty both for himself as an individual and for the corporation.

Mr. Wolf was indicted on 12 counts, including failure to pay the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, falsifying and failure to keep records and interstate shipment of goods in interstate commerce in violation of the Wages and Hours Act. The company, employing 40 to 80 persons, produces children's knitwear.

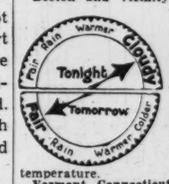
Navy Yard Overtaxed

Facilities are so taxed in the Navy Yard at Charlestown on the construction of new destroyers that the U. S. Destroyer Jouett today was taken to the large dry dock at South Boston for an overhaul and reconditioning job.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy to cloudy this afternoon and tonight possibly with a light shower early tonight; Saturday fair; continued mild; moderate southwesterly winds.



Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy preceded by showers this afternoon and early tonight; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy; preceded by showers in east portion this afternoon and early tonight; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south shifting to southwest winds over north portion and fresh southwest shifting to west winds over south portion; weather overcast preceded by showers over central and north portions tonight; fair on Saturday.

Official Temperature.

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	58	Minneapolis	40	40
Chicago	53	52	New Orleans	71	71
Denver	44	42	New York	59	56
Helena	40	39	Norfolk	58	56
Kansas City	54	51	Philadelphia	60	59
Los Angeles	60	60	St. Louis	55	54
Miami	73	71	San Francisco	55	54
			Washington	59	58

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 6.
B—Minimum, Oct. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:44 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 5:29 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 3:39 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gilmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Moving to the Colonial for a third week on Monday, Oct. 9.)

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marty Westcott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

R. K. O. Boston—
"Behind Prison Gates," with Brian Donlevy. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10:05. Also "Sky Patrol," with John Trent. 12:20, 4, 7:45. Stage: Gus Van, Gene Sheldon, Mann, Dupree & Lee, Helen Honan and Three Arnolds. 1:30, 5:15, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"Golden Boy," featuring Adolphe Menjou, Barbara Stanwyck and William Holden. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also Robert Young in "Miracles for Sale." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9. Tomorrow: Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern.

Coolidge Corner—
Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly in "Frontier Marshall." 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Jones Family in Hollywood." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:44 a. m., 2:41, 5:35, 8:35. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 10:13 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7:10.

University—
Spencer Tracy in "Stanley and Livingstone." 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Night Work," with Mary Boland. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Radio—Page 13

Trans-Lux—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell, Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and James Ellison. 10:35 a. m., 1:23, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "Mr. Wong in Chinatown," with Boris Karloff. 12:10, 3, 5:40, 8:30.

Exeter—
"Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Ballerina," with Jannie Charrat and Mia Slavenska. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Uptown—
"These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres. 1:35, 5:10, 8:45. Also "Lady of the Tropics," featuring Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 330, 6:35, 9:40. Also "$1000 a Touchdown." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 815.

Fenway and Paramount—
"What a Life," starring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Fenway: 2:20, 4:55, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:33, 6:05, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Wuthering Heights," Merle Oberon. Also "It's a Wonderful World," with James Stewart and Claudette Colbert.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

South Station Theater—
"England's Navy—Will It Win the War?" "The Giant of Norway," Donald Duck & Pluto in "The Beach Picnic," Robert Benchley's "How to Watch a Football Game," "Men of Steel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda and Alice Brady. Also Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Four Feathers," featuring Ralph Richardson, John Clements and C. Aubrey Smith. Also Walt Disney Revue, featuring "Ferdinand the Bull." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village—
"Indianapolis Speedway," with Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "It Could Happen to You." 2:10, 5:25, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Music

South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street—
First Faculty Concert of the season. Elmer Schoettle, soloist. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

'Columbus,' New Opera, Will Be Heard in Week-End Debut on Radio

Allan Jones Finds New Role In Victor Herbert Film Story

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Music, and singers who can really sing have had an uphill road in Hollywood; and none more than Allan Jones. After some time at Metro, where he made five or six pictures—he began as a twig on the Marx Brothers tree, and sang, finally, "The Donkey's Serenade" in "The Firefly," a number which was critically acclaimed as one of the most delightful ever done in celluloid—he has moved over to Paramount, where his contract allows him, among other things, three months off each year for a concert tour.

He is about to take one of these tours now, and will visit nearly every State in the Union, accompanied only by a pianist.

At Paramount, with Mary Martin, he has just finished "The Gay Days of Victor Herbert." And there is a story of sorts about the picture. The studio bought the rights of the story of Victor Herbert, and spent about four years trying to get something dramatic out of it. But there was nothing very dramatic there. Mr. Herbert seems to have been a respectable gentleman who was married, lived in New York, and could compose light opera to suit the taste of most of the world. So the studio compromised by manufacturing a story in which the music of Mr. Herbert has a very decided effect on the lives of two young people, the protagonists of the story. Mr. Jones and Miss Martin are those young people, and in all, they sing some 34 of Mr. Herbert's musical compositions, either entire or in part.

Miss Martin, who returns to New York for a musical show and some radio work almost immediately, told this reporter that she expects to be back in Hollywood again in about six or eight months. She will, she says, bend every effort to make a go of pictures. She likes them better than almost any other sort of work. She was here before, of course; but, like a great many others, found the place somewhat inhospitable until she had convinced New York audiences.

Mr. Jones, scaling the heights as a singing actor, isn't going to be content with that role long. He sang only one song in "Honeymoon in Bali," in which he played recently with Madeleine Carroll, and the experience made him think he would like to be seen oftener in pictures in which he doesn't sing at all.

In a way, that was the reason for his contract stipulation calling for the three months' tour. He doesn't intend to give up singing. He has been working and planning to sing ever since he was a youngster in Pennsylvania, where his father ran a coal mine. He worked hard during his school years to save money for his musical training; he won scholarships both in New York and abroad; and, above everything else, he wants to be a singer. But he finds acting in pictures congenial. He'd like to do all of that he can, too.

* * *

Youngsters Prominent

Hollywood probably never before has seen a greater crop of youngsters taking over important parts in its pictures. This fact has struck me from time to time, and I have commented on it; only to find, after a short lapse, that I have by no means covered the field.

The recent successes of Gloria Jean, in Universal's "Underpup"; the new Paramount find, Linda Ware, who appeared with Bing Crosby in "The Star Maker"; Gene Reynolds, the modest and handsome lad of "They Shall Have Music," which Mr. Goldwyn produced with Jascha Heifetz; the tiny girl, whose name I am unable to recall at the moment, who will be seen shortly with the notable cast of David Selznick's "Intermezzo"; Susan Foster, another Paramount find, who will make her debut in "The Gay Days of Victor Herbert"; Betty Field, who played with Jackie Cooper in another recent Paramount picture; June Preisser, to be seen shortly with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in "Babes in Arms"—these are all notable in themselves.

Taken in conjunction with the Shirley Temples, the Jane Withers, the Deanna Durbins, the Virginia Weidlers, the Judy Garlands and Mickey Rooneys, the Jackie Coopers and Freddie Bartholomews, they constitute a component part of Hollywood's picture making personnel which can no longer be relegated to a place of secondary importance. The pictures of these youngsters are currently making movie history.

Radio Entertainers for Week-End Programs

(1) Kate Smith, whose variety hour begins tonight; (2) Dave Elman brings his 'Hobby Lobby' back Sunday afternoon; (3) Milton Berle presides over 'Gagbuster' show Saturday evening; (4) Arlene Francis, becomes secretary to 'Mr. District Attorney' Sunday evening.

'What a Life' as Film

Dropping the more hilarious elements of the stage play, Paramount's screening of "What a Life" is a wholesome comedy drama of high school life, and a very entertaining one, too. Basically, the events and development of the plot have been retained to tell the story of poor Henry Aldrich who spends almost as much time in the principal's office as he does in his classrooms. There have been embellishments here and there but these are merely the understandable broadening of the sequences made possible by the ubiquity of the camera.

Jackie Cooper is admirably suited to the role of Henry, a role, incidentally, which far surpasses anything this young man has been given for a long time. As for Betty Field, playing Barbara Pearson, it is only by using the utmost restraint that we are able to keep from coming right out and calling her cute. Vaughan Glaser as Mr. Bradley is the sort of principal whom a great many filmgoers are going to remember from their own school days. John Howard, playing the assistant principal, who recognizes Henry's real talent for drawing; Hedda Hopper, as Mrs. Aldrich; Lionel Stander, the detective, and Janice Logan, James Corner, Dorothy Stickney, Kathleen Lockhart, Andrew Tombes, and Sidney Miller contribute to making Central High a distinctly recognizable institution of secondary education.

The story, before we forget it, is about Henry's constant scrapes; his inability to comprehend Shakespeare or to pass a history exam; his callow romance with the president of the junior class; his coming under suspicion for stealing the school's band instruments; and his final vindication when the real culprit is exposed. Paramount is planning to make an Aldrich series, and one hopes the subsequent issues are as human and amusing as the first, even though one does miss the sharper edges of George Abbott's direction. At any rate, here is one film which is sophomoric in the best sense of the word.

In "Television Spy," second feature at the Paramount and Fenway, the long dreams of television engineers come true—on the screen. Nothing comes between a group of patriotic inventors in a New York basement and a gang of international spies in California, except a television screen as big as the wall of a room. They look through and speak through with perfect freedom. The only thing that can't be done is for the forces of law and order to reach through the screen and make an arrest.

Busy Season Now Opening For Audience of the Air

The Week-End Dialer

Several important music and program premieres mark this week-end's radio fare while the entrance of many more winter "regulars" will affect several changes.

Neutrality discussions continue to be heard.

Outstanding musical event will be the world premiere of Eugen Zador's opera "Columbus" in English (with Robert Weede, baritone, in the title role) conducted by Erno Rapee with the Music Hall symphony orchestra.

Tonight

New season:

Kate Smith's Variety Hour, introducing such new features as the "Snow Village Sketches" of New England life, with Parker Fennelly and Arthur Allen; the Group Theater as a permanent addition, with opener, "Yellow Jack"; Abbott and Costello, comedians; Ted Straeter's choir; Jack Miller's Orchestra, and Ted Collins, master of ceremonies, CBS-WEEI, 8.

On neutrality:

Ernest Weir, President of Iron and Steel Institute, on "Profits and Profiteering," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:45.

Senator Tom Connally, Texas, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15.

Program changes:

George Jessel's Celebrity Program, with Simone Simon of the screen, Peter Arno of the cartoons, and Harry McNaughton of the radio (Phil Baker's "Bottle"), NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Saturday

Premieres:

"Art for Your Sake," an appreciation program conducted by Dr. Bernard Myers of the Fine Arts Department of New York University, also offering opportunity to acquire for small sum a folio of 16 art prints, tune NBC-Red network, except Boston, 7:30.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One," conducted by Milton Berle, comedian, who will read first lines of "gags" or jokes in which a "Board of gagbusters" must remember the "payoff" lines or the program pays a forfeit; Colonel Stoopnagle is guest "gagbuster" with Col. Jay C. Flippen, and Harry Hershfield on the permanent board, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

New seasons:

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra in a Beethoven and Bach program, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs forum, with opener on "International Affairs," and Leonard Cronkhite, guest speaker, Yankee-WNAC, 12:30.

Program Changes:

"The First Offender," dramatic series from New Haven, Colonial-WAAB, 10:30 a. m.

"Columbia's Country Journal," with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculuture, guest speaker, CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

Football:

Yale-Columbia, from New Haven, Bill Slater, reporting, WNAC, WTAG, WPRO, WTIC, 1:45.

Holy Cross-Louisiana State University, from Worcester, Al Helfer, reporting, WEEI, WORC, WMAS, WDRC, 1:45.

Brown-Amherst, from Providence, Earl Harper, reporting, WJAR, 1:45.

Minnesota-Nebraska, from Lincoln, Neb., Bill Stern, reporting, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:45.

On neutrality:

Senators Elbert D. Thomas, Utah, and Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Wash., for revision, Senators John A. Danaher, Connecticut, and Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota, opposing revision, in "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Sunday

Premieres:

Beethoven chamber series inaugurated by American Art Quartet, members of NBC Symphony, playing Quartet in F Major, Op. 18, No. 1, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Eugen Zador's opera "Columbus," based on discovery of America, in English, with Robert Weede, baritone, in title role; Jan Peerce, tenor; Lorenzo Alvari, bass, and Martha Lipton, contralto; Erno Rapee, conductor, from Center Theater at Radio City, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

New seasons:

"March of Games," children's program, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 a. m.

Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby," introducing usual parade of unusual hobbyists, with Harry Salter's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5.

"Musical Steelmakers," musical variety from Wheeling, W. Va., MBS-WAAB, 5.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra, with Lew Lehr, Buddy Clark, and Mary Small, CBS-WEEI, 5:30.

"Silver Theater" drama series, presenting Loretta Young in "Lost Yesterday," with Conrad Nagel as narrator, CBS-WEEI, 6.

"Gateway to Hollywood," movie talent finding program, with new aspirants and Madeleine Carroll in dramatic sketch, CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

Jack Benny, with Mary Livingstone, "Rochester," Andy Devine, Phil Harris's Orchestra, and Don Wilson, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Serious music:

Howard Barlow's symphony period and Ted Cott's "So You Think You Know Music" combine to present Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and "White Knight," from Deems Taylor's "Looking Glass" Suite, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Alfred Wallenstein, conducting last of NBC Symphony summer series, programs modern list of Dohnanyi's Suite, Op. 19, Albeniz-Arbos' "Fete Dieu a Seville," Wolf-Reger's "Italian Serenade," Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite, No. 2, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, sings Franck's "La Procession," Scottish and Irish airs, "Toreador Song" from "Carmen," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Variety:

Screen westerns burlesqued in Screen Guild show by cast of Gary Cooper, Marlene Dietrich, Bob Hope, Connie Boswell, Roger Pryor, and John Conte, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Charles Laughton makes one of his infrequent radio appearances with "Charlie" McCarthy"; also Barbara Jo Allen, "Beth" of "One Man's Family," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Drama:

Arlene Francis becomes feminine interest in "Mr. District Attorney," crime busting series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Orson Welles offers radio version of "Algiers," with Pauline Goddard in support, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

Premieres:

Lanny Ross, tenor, in classical-popular recitals, with Hammond organ, novachord and guitar, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11:05 a. m.

"My Son and I," with Betty Garde and Kingsley Colton in leads, stage mother struggling for living with son, Mondays to Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 2:45.

"By Kathleen Norris," series written by Mrs. Norris, first story "Woman in Love," serial adaption of best seller, Mondays to Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 5.

Talks:

President Roosevelt, launching 1939 Community Mobilization for Human Needs; also United States Army Band, NBC-CBS and MBS, available to WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, 10:30.

New Seasons:

Kate Smith as commentator, Mondays to Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

American School of the Air: Mondays, "Frontiers of Democracy"; Tuesdays, "Folk Music of America"; Wednesdays, "New Horizons"; Thursday, "Tales From Far and Near"; Fridays, "This Living World," CBS-WEEI, new morning time, 9:15 a. m.

Drama:

David Niven, British star, and Irene Dunne in "The Sisters," in C. B. DeMille's Theater period, CBS-WEEI, 9. A. D. H.

Youth Concerts To Start Nov. 8

The Youth Concerts which were inaugurated last season in Symphony Hall are to be repeated this season under the official auspices of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc. The Youth Concerts Association of Boston is campaigning for necessary funds as before through a sustaining members committee. Directors of the Association are: Charles F. Hovey, secretary-treasurer; Edwin S. Webster, Edward A. Taft, and Wheeler Beckett.

Mr. Beckett will again conduct 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a series of six concerts in Symphony Hall, Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 on Nov. 8, Dec. 6, Jan. 17, Feb. 7, March 27; and April 10 or 24.

The Youth Concerts are open only to young people of junior high and high school age, with preference given to those active in music. Members of the audience prepare for the concerts by studying in school Mr. Beckett's printed program notes. Series ticket orders are taken in the schools of Greater Boston and farther afield by music supervisors. The lowest price for the series of six concerts is a block of 300 seats for music settlements at $1.20 or 20 cents a concert; 1,800 of the seats are $2 for the series or 33⅓ cents a concert and are for the use of public and parochial school pupils; 500 seats are available to private schools for $6 for the series.

Three Soloists Promised For Monday Symphonies

The shorter series of six Monday evening and six Tuesday afternoon concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will begin Oct. 30 and 31. Three soloists of importance are announced to appear in the course of the season. They are Simon Barer and Webster Aitken, pianists, each of whom is to make his debut in Boston at these concerts. Albert Spalding, the violinist, will appear for the first time in this series. The final pair of concerts will be devoted to the music of Tchaikovsky, becoming a part of the festival to conclude the orchestra's season, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Russian composer.

The dates of the concerts will be Oct. 30-31, Dec. 4-5, Jan. 1-2, Jan. 29-30, March 4-5, April 29-30.

Heifetz Film Joined In Bill With Artie Shaw

As plans stood at last hearing, the film starring Jascha Heifetz, "They Shall Have Music", will be seen at the State and Orpheum in a double bill, of which the other half will be Artie Shaw in "The Dancing Co-ed". The combination at present is expected to arrive on Saturday, Oct. 14.

Ballet Booking Set Back to Nov. 17

The difficulties encountered in leaving European shores necessitate a change in the opening dates of the Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera Huse in New York and at the Boston Opera House in Boston. The Boston opening date is now set for Friday night Nov. 17. The closing night is scheduled for Nov. 22 allowing Boston only seven performances including the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. The new ballets to be given are "Ghost Town," "Bacchanale," "Rouge et Noire," "Devil's Holiday," "Capriccio Espagnole" and "Igrouchka." Subscribers to the Aaron Richmond series will be assigned seats to the Monday night performance, Nov. 20.

Wiener and Robicheau Open New Dance Studios

Hans Wiener has opened a new studio of the dance in the Gainsboro Building at 295 Huntington Avenue, intended to combine the essential requirements of a school with a little theater. A large studio space can be turned into two sound-insulated practice rooms by the use of double velour curtains. For performances, the smaller studio, equipped with spots and cyclorama, becomes a stage and the larger an auditorium seating 250 people.

Adolphe Robicheau, resident dancer, is opening his new studio at 175 Massachusetts Avenue this week.

Hitchcock to Direct 'Personal History' Film

Alfred Hitchcock is scheduled to make a quick move from the Selznick studios to the studios of Walter Wanger immediately upon the completion of "Rebecca" for Selznick. The English director has been assigned by Mr. Wanger to direct "Personal History," the film to be based on Vincent Sheean's novel.

The starting date for "Personal History" is set for Nov. 15.

From a Traveler's Portfolio

By Dorothy Adlow

On the wall of Goodspeed's Bookshop there hang some very amusing lithographs by George Catlin. The pictures had vanished until they were brought to light recently. While they do not add anything artistically to the repertory of early American prints, they do shed light upon the use to which the newly devised medium of colored lithography was employed. More significant is the revelation of American advertising practice in the middle of the last century.

George Catlin was a noted traveler, and he had penetrated into upper Missouri and lived amidst "forty eight of the wildest and most remote tribes." That was just about one hundred years ago. He made a series of pictures recording what had seen, animal life, nature, and the Indians themselves. In 1844 his North American Portfolio of colored lithographs was published. Later the Colt Company shrewdly enlisted the talents of Catlin in advertising its repeating rifles and revolvers. The artist was to show the great efficacy of the advertised fire arms on such encounters as he had experienced in the wilds. It is amusing to see him portray the harried travelers brandishing their weapons, and, of course, in the anticipated way, succeeding. Catlin laid it on thick, surrounding the victim with hoards of threatening wild beasts; said victim, to be sure, shot his way to safety.

There are six lithographs in the set and they seem to have been intended as companion pieces to the Indian Portfolio. Three prints treat the American scene, three the South American.

There is also being shown at Goodspeed's a print of the "Britannia in the Ice." It is a graphic record of a great event in the history of Boston shipping. In the background is a view of the snow-topped roofs of Boston; in the foreground Boston Harbor, frozen all the way out to Fort Independence. Across the ice is a channel cut by shipping merchants so that the Britannia could make its way to the sea. To commemorate the heroic clearing of this seven mile channel through the ice, the print was made.

* * *

Copley Society

Pictures by Jacob Greenleaf are currently on view at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Former Vice President of the Business Men's Art Association, Mr. Greenleaf has had training in art in the Vilna Art School and Julian Academy.

The pictures treat, in the main, scenes of the countryside and seashore. They are small in size but expansive in thematic range. In variations of composition the artist gives play to contrasts of hilly slopes and deepest lowlands, the mountains and farms of New England, on the one hand, the picturesque seacoast on the other. Like many another New Englander, Mr. Greenleaf has discovered what a wealth of pictorial material lies here at our doorstep, asking to be painted. The artist has Cape Ann with its strands and fisheries and quarries; he has the rolling countryside of Vermont and New Hampshire. There are winding rivers, crescent shaped coves.

Brush in hand, Mr. Greenleaf works in a conventional manner. His colors are uniform, patches of green, blue, white, red as the subjects seem to require. His paint is applied in broad summary. The brushwork is impressionistic, but the colors lack the variation and vibration of the Impressionists. Many New Englanders work in similar fashion. It is a practice which yields results quickly after one has learned a few requisites in composition, accent, contrast. But it may prove after a time to encourage laziness in the painter who loses that incentive to experiment and think anew in respect to color, rhythm and atmosphere with each successive undertaking.

First Symphony Program

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will open its fifty-ninth season in Symphony Hall next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. Serge Koussevitsky will then begin his sixteenth year as the Orchestra's conductor. The program will include Beethoven's Third Symphony, the "Eroica," Vincent d'Indy's "Istar" Variations, and Debussy's three orchestral sketches "La Mer."

Kreisler Program

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, Fritz Kreisler, beginning the series of Aaron Richmond's attractions in Symphony Hall will give the following program with the assistance of Carl Lamson:

Concerto, D major, No. 4	Mozart
Partita, B minor	Bach
Poème	Chausson
Cavatina	Kreisler
Shepherd's Madrigal	Kreisler
Malagüena	Kreisler
Gypsy Caprice	Kreisler
Three Caprices	Paganini-Kreisler

Stravinsky Lectures

Igor Stravinsky who has been appointed the Charles Eliot Norton Professor at Harvard for the year 1939-40 will give the following six lectures:

Oct. 18—"Prise de Contacte (généralités; exposé d'une poëtique musicale)"

Oct. 25—"Du Phénomène Musicale"

Nov. 1—"De la Composition Musicale"

March 13—"Typologie (étude des types)"

March 20—"Les Avatards de la Musique Russe"

April 10—"De l'Exécution-Epilogue"

The lectures will be given in French; the hour and place of the lectures will be announced later.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Wizard of Oz—Capitol (Allston), Central Square (Cambridge), Rivoli (Roxbury), and Embassy (Waltham).

Captain Fury—Hyde Park (Hyde Park).

Goodbye Mr. Chips—Kenmore Square (Back Bay), Orpheum (Malden).

Stanley and Livingstone—University (Cambridge).

Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever—Lexington (Lexington), Manchester (Winchester).

Second Fiddle—Fellsway (Medford).

The Mikado—Strand (Quincy).

Bachelor Mother — Capitol (Somerville).

Musical Reflections

Allan Jones and Judith Barrett
In "The Gay Days of Victor Herbert," now in preparation

All beautifully washed, and the flat work ironed

14 LBS. $1

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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2nd WEEK
GINGER ROGERS
in FIFTH AVENUE GIRL
PLUS 2nd FEATURE
'FUEL CONFESSION'
BATTLE FLEETS OF ENGLAND in New MARCH OF TIME

PLYMOUTH— EVES. 8:30 Sharp MAT. SAT.
Sam H. Harris Presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A new comedy by Moss Hart & George S. Kaufman
Eve. 55c-$2.75. Thur.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65
Because of overwhelming demand moves to COLONIAL THEATRE for a third and final week on MONDAY, OCT. 9. Seats for Colonial engagement on sale now.

WILBUR— EVES. 8:30 SAT. MAT.
Katharine CORNELL & THE PLAYWRIGHTS present
S.N. BEHRMAN'S NEWEST SUCCESS
NO TIME for COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER

SHUBERT— EVES. 8:30 MAT. SAT.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
TOO MANY GIRLS
Gayest Musical Comedy by
RODGERS—HART—MARION
Eves. $1.10 to $3.30. Wed., Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75

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ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
ADELPHI Theatre, 54th St., E. of 7th Av. Circle 6-2626. Eves. 8:35. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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'Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
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★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. at 50th St.

Flat Dwellers Not Moving As Much as Usual This Fall

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

October, traditional moving time for thousands of apartment house families, has not been very productive for moving vans so far this fall, due to a radical falling off in the annual shift of city populations, according to apartment house owners, trucking concerns and utilities most affected by the fall migration of those seeking new living quarters.

Just why the vans are less active than they have been in many years past is more or less speculation, declared Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Boston Apartment House Owners Association, today, although he felt that the uncertainty caused by war conditions and the stabilization of rents had something to do with keeping families in place this season.

At the same time, apartment house vacancies were seen by Mr. Flynn to be on the increase, a condition he felt would be short-lived as better business and the return of Americans from wartorn Europe begin "to fill up our apartment houses."

On one side, Mr. Flynn saw warehouses bulging with the stored furniture of families doubling up with their parents or friends, awaiting better times. On the other side, he saw business spurred to wartime tempo, promising to absorb many of the unemployed. The result, he said, should be more families taking places of their own.

Incidentally, Mr. Flynn stated that rents did not rise this fall, tending to satisfy apartment house livers for another year at least.

New Apartment Construction

As for new apartment house construction, Brookline alone has expended $1,000,000 this year to date, he said, adding about 200 family units to its total. This construction is concentrated around Coolidge Corner and Cleveland Circle where new buildings have risen on Monmouth Court, Sewall Avenue, Park Street, Harvard, Auburn and Kilsyth Streets. But let us go into one of these modern apartments, say Kilsyth Terrace where 47 all-outside apartments look out from a height of land over most of Brookline.

Spacious three-room apartments rent here for $55 to $60. Three and a half rooms to five rooms range in price from $70 to $100. The smallest apartment has roominess, light and storage facilities of a modern type that depict the efforts of apartment house owners to give more value for the rent dollar.

The three room apartments consist of an unusually large living room, hall, spacious bedroom, compact kitchen and dining alcove off the living room. In most halls there are two closets, some of which almost resemble another room. Every kitchen has its built-in clothes hamper, gas, automatic equipment and broom closet. Some kitchens are large enough for a breakfast table. A peep hole in the outside door enables the housewife to see who is at the door without opening it.

Homes in Themselves

Four and five room apartments are virtually "homes" in themselves. Specially insulated rooms insure warmth in the winter and cool air in the summer. Elevators are equipped with inside "call" bells in the event of stalling that ring throughout the downstairs lobby. Color schemes for the rooms are soft and inviting.

Rehabilitation of old buildings has kept pace with the new construction, according to Mr. Flynn. He cited Symphony Road as a good example of rehabilitation work, where savings banks have decided that comfortable apartment houses brought up to date will produce an income from buildings that are otherwise a total loss. Failing to sell, the banks can rent is the theory.

The theory is sound, according to Mr. Flynn, since the war is expected to halt new construction and hence stimulate the values of older buildings.

Applications for apartment house building in Boston have approached normalcy due to the proposed three Federal housing projects. Compared with 207 family units constructed in 1930 in Boston, there are applications this year for 3,351. Not only Federal housing, but increasingly determined efforts of private real estate operators to convert aristocratic Commonwealth Avenue into a haven for apartment house livers has contributed to Boston's construction and rehabilitation programs.

Bringing Boston Up to Date

New and Remodelled Apartment Houses

1. Brookline's latest apartments at 41 Auburn Street, 3- to 4-room Suites.
2. Old and the new at 60 Commonwealth Avenue. Old is still a private residence. New is former private residence remodelled into apartments with old architectural features retained.
3. Tudor Hall on Commonwealth Avenue now an apartment house of high-ceilinged rooms.
4. Remodelled apartments on Monmouth Street, Brookline.

Narragansett Bay Cleanup Assumes Long-Range Aspect

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6—A new attempt to clean up the waters of upper Narragansett Bay has been launched by Prof. William R. Benford, chairman of the recently organized Advisory Committee on Water Pollution. This latest attempt to solve one of Rhode Island's oldest and most pressing problems calls for a long-range program with the State, its industries and its people co-operating, Professor Benford announced this week as his committee took up the work.

Because of the unfavorable condition of the waters in the upper bay, large areas have been condemned, with bathing and shellfish gathering prohibited.

The new committee was appointed by Robert F. Shepard of the State Planning Board. It has arranged for a group of specialists to make special studies and submit advisory opinions.

Heading the specialists are Prof. Gordon M. Fair of Harvard University and Justin R. Hartzog, New England consultant of the National Resources Planning Board. Dr. Charles J. Fish, professor of biology at Rhode Island State College and Russell C. Smith, General Manager of the Cranston Print Works, also have been called in to study specific phases of the problem.

Charter Vote Nov. 7

A new charter for Providence was offered this week by the special Charter Revision Commission which worked on the problem during last summer. Voters of the City will accept or reject the charter at a special election to be held Nov. 7.

Chief feature of the proposal is a one-chamber legislative body to replace the present two chambers. Instead of a 13-member Board of Aldermen and a 52-member Common Council, as at present, Providence under the new charter would have a single body of 26 members. Present ward lines would stand with two members of the single chamber being elected from each ward.

The charter creates a civil service commission and authorizes that body to draw up a civil service system for the City roughly similar to the system which goes into effect in the State next year.

Wide powers are conferred on the Mayor and many changes are called for in the structure of the various City departments.

Proportional representation is omitted because the State Supreme Court recently ruled that system of election could not be used in Providence without a change in the State's Constitution.

Tobacco Tax Lucrative

Rhode Island's tax on tobacco, which went into effect June 1, has brought in more than $500,000 already and monthly revenue from this source is averaging more than $100,000, State Tax Administrator Edward H. Leahy announced this week. The September revenue amounted to $109,804, bringing the four-month total to $598,569.

Maine Facing Borrowing Need

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 6 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows told a group of grocers today a "heavy expenditure and a low income period" for the State at this time of year "probably" would make it necessary for Maine to negotiate a temporary loan for the first time in his Administration "in the interests of good business procedure."

Governor Barrows and officials of the purchasing department met with the grocers to "work out some kind of an adjustment, as the result of those merchants holding contracts to supply food for State dependents finding themselves with insufficient quantities and obliged to buy at unexpected advances, due to fear of war conditions."

Governor Barrows said the State "has no desire to take a technical advantage of any merchant, because of a situation that has developed during the European war" and expressed belief a solution would be worked out "for fair treatment to all."

"We are not going to hold up the payment of bills coming due at this time of a low income period, even though it becomes necessary to negotiate a temporary loan," Governor Barrows said.

Harvard Gift Manuscripts Shed Light on Spanish Armada

A collection of books and manuscripts which "provides a picture of the summer of 1588 so vivid and so complete that the gift may well induce a re-appraisal of the story of the Spanish Armada" has been presented to the Harvard College library by Thomas W. Lamont '92, of New York City, library officials announced today. Mr. Lamont personally negotiated the purchase of this collection during his recent visit to England.

The collection contains nine contemporary manuscripts and 64 books, all of which were published in the half century following the great naval attempt of King Philip II, of Spain, on Queen Elizabeth's England, and its repulse by the British naval forces under Lord Howard.

An extraordinary item of propaganda is a "broadside" printed in Seville, Spain, dated Sept. 5, 1588, announcing a conclusive triumph of the Spanish fleet, the invasion of England and the capture of Sir Francis Drake. This poster, carrying the Royal Arms of Spain and the Royal license, was evidently placarded all over Spain. Only one other copy, however, is known to survive. It is in the Royal Academy at Madrid.

Among the manuscripts in the gift are two well-preserved contemporary copies of the English "Treatise of the Navy" by John Mountgomery, one dated 1574 and the other 1589. The first was transcribed especially for Henry Percy, the "wizard" Earl of Northumberland, who served against the Armada. The other appears to be superior in text and illustration to all other known copies, the librarians reported.

Also included is a manuscript narrative of the expedition by one of the Spanish "religiosos," Bernard de Gongora, written on board the Armada, and sent back to Spain while the fleet was still in the English Channel.

There are signed documents showing the extent of Philip II's efforts against England and the organization of the British defense by the Lord High Admiral, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham.

The earliest of the printed documents is a copy of the Bull of Pope Pius V, excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, entitled "Regnans in excelsis," and published in 1570. It was this Bull which provided "the bloody question" that doomed many Roman Catholic sympathizers in England.

Track Abandonment By B. & M. Approved

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—An examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended today that the Boston & Maine Railroad be permitted to abandon a 25-mile line on its Central Massachusetts branch between Oakdale and Wheelwright.

The examiner also recommended that the railroad be permitted to abandon operations on six miles of track owned by the Boston & Albany Railroad between Barre Junction and Creamery Road in Worcester County, Mass.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 318 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m); Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m) 15.13mc (19.8m), WRUL and WRUW (formerly W1XAL).
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Occasionally, no regular time assigned, WLNH, 1310kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1260kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m); Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m) 15.13mc (19.8m), WRUL and WRUW (formerly W1XAL).

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily 1 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.1m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Barry Wood, songs	'Name It and It's Yours':	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Matthew Woll, talk	quiz program	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Dramatization	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Woody Herman's Orch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	row"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Woody Herman's Orch	"I Love a Mystery"	Mayor John Lyons	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	**Order of Adventurers:**	**Lucille Manners, so-**	John J. Irwin, talk	Leighton Gray's Orch
8:15 **Group Theater:**	**true tall tales**	**prano; Frank Black's**	World Series Roundup	Dukes of Rhythm
8:30 **Abbott and Cos-**	**Army Recruiting Progr'm**	**Orch.; Grantland Rice,**	**Anthony Eden, talk;**	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 **tello; orch; news**	Ernest Weir, talk	**football forecast**	**answers from Empire**	"Prairie Pals"
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter":	**Gov. Leverett Salton-**	George Jessel Variety	Ernie Fio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	**stall**	Program: Simone Simon	tra; soloists	cal Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	War news; music	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station": drama	**Senator Connally, Texas**	Guy Lombardo's Orch	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch
10:30 "Young Man With	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Business Frontiers"	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 a Band"	Horace Heidt's Orch	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	**Smedley D. Butler**	California Ramblers
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lang Thompson Orch	Jose Martinez Orchestra
11:30 Sport news; Shep	"Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Teddy Powell's Orch	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45 Fields' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Teddy Powell's Orch	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 **Today in Europe**	"You Name It"; musical	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Shopping talk	comedy program	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"You Name It"; musical	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Musical Clock"	comedy program	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Eddie Lee	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	Merchants Program	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Champions	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	Merchants Program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 "Serenade"	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Organ Moods"	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Glee Club	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatic series	"Shopping With You"
11:00 **War news; Cincin-**	4-H Club program	Ross Trio	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15 **nati Conservatory**	Sports School	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 **Music; A. von**	Weather; music; talk	"Hilda Hope"; drama	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 **Kreisler, conduct'r**	"Hits and Bits"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00 "About Us"	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Man on the Farm	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 Man on the Farm	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 **"What Price Amer-**	National Farm and	News Service	"Here Comes the Band"	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
1:15 **ica"; talk; drama**	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	**World Series Baseball**	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
1:30 "Football Songs	News Service	The Gridiron Parade	**Game: N. Y. Yankees**	Short Story Club
1:45 **Parade"**: organ	"Three Quarter Time"	Yale - Columbia football	**vs. Cincinnati Reds**	Music; sports
2:00 Holy Cross versus	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	game	**World Series Baseball**	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Louisiana State	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Yale - Columbia football	**Game; New York Yan-**	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 football game	Sonny James' Orchestra	game	**kees vs. Cincinnati**	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Holy Cross versus	University of Minne-	Yale - Columbia football	**Reds**	News Service
3:00 Louisiana State	sota vs University	game	**World Series Baseball**	Sport reports
3:15 football game	of Nebraska football	Yale - Columbia football	**Game: New York Yan-**	Sport reports
3:30 Holy Cross versus	game	game	**kees vs. Cincinnati**	Sport reports
3:45 Louisiana State	University of Minne-	Yale - Columbia football	**Reds**	Sport reports
4:00 football game	sota vs. University	game	Oklahoma - Northwest-	Violin soloist
4:15 H. C.-La. game	of Nebraska football	Yale-Columbia game	ern football game	Sport reports
4:30 Oklahoma - North-	game	Oklahoma - Northwest-	Oklahoma - Northwest-	Sport reports
4:45 western football	University of Minne-	ern football game	ern football game	Sport reports
5:00 game	sota vs. University of	Oklahoma - Northwest-	Oklahoma - Northwest-	Sport reports
5:15 Okla.-Northwest'n	Nebraska game	ern football game	ern football game	Sport reports
5:30 Mayfair Orchestra	War news; talk	Jackson Teagarden's Or-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Mayfair Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	chestra	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Air Corps talk	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Music; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	"A Song Is Born"
7:00 **People's Platform:**	"Message of Israel"	**NBC String Symphony**	Sport reports	"A Song Is Born"
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	**NBC String Symphony**	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 L. Noble's Orchestra	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"People's Quiz"	Swing Session	Leighton Gray's Orch
7:45 Business Women	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"People's Quiz"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 'Bluegrass Varieties'	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Peace for America";	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 'Bluegrass Varieties'	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Raymond Kelly	"Sing Song Time"
8:30 "Let's Join the	"Brent House"; dra-	"Stop Me If You've	City and County Em-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Band"; news	matic series	Heard This One"	ployees' Convention	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Radio Censorship in	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Europe"; talks	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Dance Orchestra	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade	War news; Russ Mor-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Symphonic Strings"	News Service
10:15 Musicale	gan's Orchestra	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch
10:30 Sports; news	Al Donahue's Orchestra	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	Helen Keller, talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	**"Happy Year"**	Helen Keller, talk	Darrel Calker's Orch
11:00 **Senator Wagner**	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Rev. E. M. Curran	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 Mitchell Ayres' Or.	News Summary; Les	NBC Dance Music	**Jack** Jenny's Orchestra	California Ramblers
11:45 Mitchell Ayres' Or.	Brown's Orchestra	NBC Dance Music	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	News Service

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although we still realize that there are thousands of people who do . . . it's still amazing. We mean the number of people who have never made use of the grand telephone shopping services offered by the various Boston stores. Each service has been well thought out, with every possible angle taken care of, and the result is that in a good many cases, the results are even better than they'd have been if you yourself had done the shopping, and spent all that time and energy!

Take a store like Filene's, for instance, and you'll find that up until 9 o'clock at night, Miss Whiteside and her trained shoppers (and by trained they mean even more than experienced, for one may be experienced, and yet not trained; if you follow us) are there to fill any order you may wish to phone in. Or write in, if you prefer. The number being Hubbard 4250. For that matter, you can phone representatives of this service in nearby towns to you; the numbers are listed in the phone book. And the whole system does mean such a saving in time, energy, and patience, for you. To be sure, there are perhaps innumerable items that really need you there when you shop for them, but there are any number of other bits of merchandise that can be sent out to you, sight unseen, and you'll be satisfied.

* * *

Makes Oodles Of Foamy Lather

How well we remember seeing the numbers 4711 on a bottle of something or other on our mother's dresser when we were young enough to have bottles and their contents intrigue us. Rose water and glycerine, we believe it was. Anyhow, we were immediately reminded of it and its delicious fragrance when we saw the familiar number on white rose transparent glycerine soap recently. This soap makes oodles of foamy lather, as it goes about its job of making everything very clean and refreshed. And of course the glycerine in it is softening. The regular size for your bath is 35 cents, the smaller hand size is a quarter. At Hovey's, Gilchrist's, and other shops.

Here's a Surprise In Radio Value

When we recall what we paid for our radio (which is still in good working order, thank you) and look around and see the price tags on radios that are really twice as impressive as ours ever thought of being . . . we always look twice at the price tag, and then do a little inquiring besides, before we'll put it down in our little brown book. Because the figures are so low. If you want to know just what we're getting at, you might drop in and take a look at that new 1940 Stromberg-Carlson radio that sells for only $99.95 at M. Steinert and Sons. At 162 Boylston Street. For here is a beautiful looking affair with just as much in the way of performance as in appearance. With, we were told, the patented "labyrinth"; which means (but don't ask us to explain it!) that distortion is eliminated. And there's electric flash tuning, with something like eight push buttons for you to have fun with. And, if this isn't enough to convince you, then we might add that there's also television and phonograph connection . . . what more could you ask for!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Home for Refugee Children Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—An offer of an estate in Tyringham for European refugee children has been accepted by the Berkshire County Chapter of the American Red Cross. The place is the famed "marble palace" built in the year 1902 by the late Robb DePeyster Tytus on a mountainside at the head of the Tyringham valley in southern Berkshire County. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart McLennan, Jr.

Actual use of the esatte will depend on European developments, according to headquarters of the Berkshire County private relief group. The portion of the 40-room mansion which would be used for the homeless refugees would accommodate 100.

A formal letter of acceptance was sent the owners by Joseph M. Naughton of Pittsfield, Chairman of the Red Cross chapter.

South End Lauded For Clean Alleys

Efforts towards cleanliness of streets and alleys in the South End, and careless scattering of litter and garbage in the Back Bay, were the subjects of a letter sent to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today by George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner.

The Commissioner commended the civic pride evident in the South End and noted the general co-operation there in a campaign for clean streets sponsored by the South End Improvement Association.

Of the Back Bay section he said: "Certain residents in that area are in the habit of leaving refuse barrels on the sidewalk of the public alley in the rear of their premises at all times, rather than placing them in the yard area."

This, he said, results in the scattering of refuse by scavengers and junk collectors.

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, Oct. 7

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

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Harvard and B. U. Open Football Seasons Tomorrow—Featuring Local Grid Contests

Ivy League Games Command Attention in New England

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-one New England college football teams will take part in 20 games this week end, with only four of them being played outside the area covered by the six States.

Eight of the teams will be making their 1939 debut, while the balance will go into action with at least one game already played. Two will be played under arc lights tonight — Boston College meeting St. Joseph's at Alumni Field, Newton, and Providence College traveling to Long Island University—while the rest will take place when college football has long been and should be played, on Saturday afternoon.

Harvard and Bates

Of chief interest in these parts will be the inaugural contests in the Ivy League. Six of the seven teams comprising that conference —an informal gathering of seven of the leading institutions in the East which have in common the bond of athletic idealism—will be making first starts, while the seventh, Dartmouth, has already a crushing victory over little St. Lawrence to its credit. The Indians play Hampden-Sydney at Hanover.

Harvard, of course, will command the most attention in Boston, although Boston University will also play its first game, opening in Fenway Park against Franklin and Marshall of Lancaster, Pa. The Crimson will test itself against Bates, which will be making its first visit to Cambridge since 1934, when the Crimson won 12-0.

All eyes will be watching Coach Dick Harlow's fifth edition, to see if he has overcome his handicap on the ends, and whether his replacement situation is as dark as it seems it might be. And it will be interesting to note whether Capt. Torbie Macdonald plays, and how the backfield fares should he sit this one out. The sophomores, especially, will be looked for to come through for old Harvard, for upon them Harlow is placing much reliance.

Ivy College Games

As far as the other Ivy colleges go, two will be taken care of in New Haven tomorrow afternoon when Yale plays host to Columbia. And from this distance it looks as though the Elis were going to be the perfect hosts and let their guests go home happy. Despite Ducky Pond's optimism, the Lions appear to have the edge over the Bulldog. Princeton opens its schedule with Williams, which lost a ding-dong battle to Middlebury last Saturday by the margin of a touchdown pass. The Tigers have a well-rounded team and should not have much truoble.

The two other Ivy League institutions, Cornell and Penn, while playing games outside this region, nevertheless should be included in a round-up of this sort. Cornell meets Syracuse at Ithaca, while Penn opens with Bucknell at home.

Tonight's game should be just a warm-up for Coach Frank Leahy and his B. C. eleven. This past week has given him time to iron out the flaws he saw in his Notre Dame offense last Saturday, when the Eagles powered their way to a 45-0 win over Lebanon Valley. Lou Montgomery, who started last week and did so well, is expected to start again tonight.

Terrier Starters

Pat Hanley has finally decided upon his starting Boston University line-up for the game with Benjamin Franklin's Diplomats. In the line it reads from left to right —Fitzpatrick, Valas, Hartley, Needham, Cremens, Capt. Sullivan, and McDonald. In the backfield it is Patano, quarter; Cassidy, left half; Wedemeyer or Clark, right half; and Salvati, full. The Terriers will have their hands full with this game, for according to national statistical experts, F. and M. is ranked from five to eight points better than B. U.

After a week of concentrating on pass defense and seeking a replacement for the injured Dean Williams at tackle, Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern is ready to take on New Hampshire at Durham. It was via the air that St. Anselm's ran away with last Saturday's game with the Huskies, and Dunn has tried to plug the holes in the backfield. For the tackle post Jimmy is considering four candidates, Jefferson, Sanford, Boyle, and Cusick. Probably all four will see action against the Wildcats.

Jumbos Begin

Tufts sets sail tomorrow after a more impressive season than the Jumbos enjoyed last fall. In taking on Middlebury, however, they may find themselves bucking a stone wall, for Coach Lew Manly, who scouted the black Panthers when they defeated Williams last week end, says that although their offense is spotty, their defense is good. The game last year between these two rivals ended with the score 10 to 0 in favor of the Vermont outfit.

Other games in this section of the country which will come in for their share of attention will be Holy Cross vs. Louisiana State, Brown vs. Amherst, and Bowdoin vs. Massachusetts State.

Following is a list of games in New England this week end:

Friday, Oct. 6

*St. Joseph's at Boston College.

Saturday, Oct. 7

Amherst at Brown.
Bates at Harvard.
Franklin and Marshall at Boston University.
Bowdoin at Massachusetts State.
Lowell Textile at Colby.
Connecticut State at Wesleyan.
Hampden-Sydney at Dartmouth.
Louisiana State at Holy Cross.
Rhode Island State at Maine.
Tufts at Middlebury.
Northeastern at New Hampshire.
American International at Norwich.
St. Lawrence at Vermont.
Worcester Polytechnic at U. S. Coast Guard.
Columbia at Yale.

*Night game.

Dutton Amateurs Take Up Sticks

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 6 (CP)—Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton of New York Americans sent students at his amateur hockey school through their first scrimmage with sticks yesterday and announced he would start weeding out the less promising players on Saturday to reduce the squad.

Three products of Lakehead Rinks joined the camp operated by the National League club prior to opening of the major leaguers' autumn training.

The newcomers are Bob Keane, returned this year from two seasons in England, Bill Maki, a defenceman last year with Duluth and Fort Frances, Ont., of the International Amateur League, and Bill Matson, former Port Arthur junior.

Patsy Ruth Anderson, 10, made a hole-in-one on the 160-yard fourteenth hole in San Francisco.

Prominent Figures in Unveiling of Local Season

By a Staff Photographer: Leon Trice

(1) Charlie Ayres, Harvard sophomore center; (2) Bill Hogan, Louisiana State center (who faces Holy Cross at Worcester); (3) Ronnie Tubbs, Northeastern back; (4) Gene Goodreault, Boston College end; (5) Cliff Fitzpatrick, Boston University end; (6) Ted Haselton, Tufts tackle.

Local Football Games Saturday

Harvard vs. Bates at Soldiers Field, Brighton, at 2:30 p. m.

Boston University vs. Franklin and Marshall at Fenway Park, at 2:30 p. m.

Boston College vs. St. Joseph's (Friday night) at Alumni Field, Newton, at 8:15 p. m.

Colonels Take Final Game Of Little Series

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—It took a long time, but the Louisville Colonels of the American Association are baseball's Little World Champions for 1939.

After a series of postponements, the Colonels battled their International League rivals, the Rochester Red Wings, 11 innings last night before winning, four games to three.

Louisville, managed by Bill Burwell who pitched Indianapolis to a Little World Series triumph over Rochester 10 years ago, scored four runs in the 11th inning to gain their 7-to-3 verdict. The winning runs came off Roy Henshaw and Mike Ryba.

Louisville's first three runs were culled off the pitching of Johnny Grodzicki and Elwin (Preacher) Roe. A hit batsman, a walk, Marion's error on an attempted force play, and Sherlock's single provided two and chased Grodzicki. Morgan's single, first of three he fashioned against Roe, added another before the southpaw retired the side.

Wasted Hits

Wasting hits and stranding a dozen men, particularly in the fifth when they failed to score on three safeties, the Wings scored single runs in the second and seventh. They chased "Yank" Terry and Ted Olson in the seventh before Ted Flowers halted the spurt, then knotted the count in the ninth.

But Henshaw, who relieved Si Johnson in the ninth, let Reese single in the 11th, and the shortstop star stole second. An infield hit and Monte Weaver's sacrifice fly scored him, and the additional runs followed on Paul Campbell's triple, a fielder's choice, a sacrifice, and Fabian Gaffke's single. Ryba gave the last run.

Bobcats Stress Defensive Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 6—The Bates squad returned to defensive work yesterday and stressed the forward protection, a point which looked particularly weak in the A. I. C. game last Saturday.

Harry Gorman with an injured hip and Art Belliveau with his troubling ankle, who were out of practice yesterday, both reported yesterday and will play tomorrow against Harvard. Norm Tardiff is still out with his shoulder injury and will not see action Saturday.

Sal Gianquinto, a sophomore who is late in reporting, is now in condition and will probably play an important part in the Bates attack against Harvard.

Coach Mansfield said today that he did not know how much running Bates could do against Harvard's 190-pound line but he is planning an open game and is counting on the passing attack to help the Bobcats over the tight spots.

Defensive Huddle

Coach Bob Zuppke of Illinois, who first put the huddle into use in intercollegiate football in 1921, now has his team huddling on defense as well as offense.

In the defensive huddle, the linemen and linebackers gather briefly around Capt. Mel Brewer, who announces the defensive formation to be used.

Brooklyn Tie-Up

MONTREAL (CP) — Montreal Royals' tie-up with Brooklyn of the National League has been renewed for 1940, Hector Racine, President of the local International League Baseball Club, has announced.

Dedham to Meet Candlewood Four

Another grouping of North Shore polo players will invade the Dedham Polo and Country Club field tomorrow afternoon, perhaps to dash another bucket of cold water upon Dedham's hopes of at least coming out of the autumn series with better than even average.

Last week Danvers, led by the veteran Arthur Mason, Jr., gave Dedham its first autumn setback by a 9-to-4 score.

Same Quartet

This week Mason will lead substantially the same quartet, though bearing the name Candlewood, against the Dedham Centaurs. Albert C. Burrage, and his son Cameron, Harvard Junior varsity star last year will take the No. 1 and 2 positions, followed by Joe Poor and Arthur Mason. Dick Preston, another competent North Shore player, will be a reserve.

Dedham's playing manager, Robert Almy, claims that, in spite of able assistance of three former Harvard stars, his team suffered last week from the absence of Dudley Milliken, who is expected to return to his No. 3 position against Candlewood. Ben Forbes, Jack Lewis and Paul Fox will also strengthen the Dedham squad.

This week's game against Candlewood was originally scheduled to be played against Farmington Valley of Connecticut.

Good Kicking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—In addition to being able to boot points after touchdowns, Sandy Sanford, Alabama end, is quite accomplished at kicking off. Other than the three points he kicked after touchdowns against Howard, Sandy kicked off three times. Two of the boots were for 58 yards and the third was over the goal line.

Sox Even Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—The White Sox, behind the five-hit pitching of Ted Lyons, defeated the Cubs 9 to 2 yesterday to square the 22nd City Championship Series at one victory for each club. Glen Russell, Cub first baseman, accounted for the National League club's scores with home runs in the third and fifth innings.

Some Season

The University of Michigan's football team once scored only one point during a season yet remained undefeated. That was back in 1879, the first year inter-collegiate football was played there. The Wolverines held Toronto to a scoreless tie and then defeated Racine College, 1 to 0, in the only other game played.

Football Expert Takes Flyer at Predictions

By Herbert W. Barker

Associated Press Sports Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 — Applying an old golf axiom to football this guesser will proceed to "miss 'em quick":

Holy Cross-Louisiana State: The tales that come out of Worcester about Holy Cross' strength absolutely curl your hair. Even allowing for a sharp discount, charged against home town enthusiasm, it is obvious the Crusaders have power and speed and a great passer and kicker in Ronnie Cahill. L. S. U. will be no push-over but we'll take Holy Cross.

Northwestern-Oklahoma: Northwestern may take the wraps off Bill De Correvont in this one. Oklahoma has the advantage of an earlier start but, first game or no first game, Northwestern gets the nod.

Notre Dame-Georgia Tech: The Ramblers weren't exactly a ball of fire against Purdue but the talent and the man-power is there. Notre Dame.

Fordham-Alabama: One of the toughest of them all. Neither showed much last week but that was really batting practice. This one counts and only by the toss of a coin is Fordham the choice.

Tulane-Auburn: The Green Wave barely washed past Clemson and this one looks just as tough. Still, Tulane.

California-St. Mary's: The grapevine says Slip Madigan has a good ball club at St. Mary's this year. California supposedly had too but that defeat by College of the Pacific in the second game of a double-header creates at least a slight element of doubt. St. Mary's.

Cornell-Syracuse: Two up-state New York power-houses collide. Syracuse has a veteran squad and Cornell lost Holland, McKeever and Roth among others. Never good at adding one and one, this corner takes a flier on Cornell.

Duke-Colgate: Even had Colgate not taken a beating at the hands of New York University last week, the choice would be Duke.

Yale-Columbia: Taking Columbia but not with any particular degree of comfort.

Temple-Carnegie Tech: No reason yet to believe that Carnegie isn't one of the East's really strong teams. Tech.

Army-Centre: Army, handily.

Navy-Virginia: This may be awful close, but we'll go down (if absolutely necessary) with the Navy.

Iowa-Indiana: A sheer guess. Iowa.

Nebraska-Minnesota: The Huskers didn't seem to have much of an attack against Indiana and the choice is Minnesota.

Wisconsin-Texas: You pays your money and you takes your choice. Foggily, Wisconsin.

Ohio State-Missouri: Picking up where he left off last year, Paul Christman makes Missouri dangerous, but Ohio State gets the nod.

Michigan-Michigan State: If State has another Johnny Pingel we haven't heard about it yet. Therefore, Michigan.

Vanderbilt-Kentucky: Passes accounted for Vanderbilt's tie with Tennessee Poly, on the one hand, and its victory over Rice, on the other. Meaning anything can happen, and already has, to the Commodores. Out of the hat, Vanderbilt.

Florida-Mississippi State: State.

Tennessee-Sewanee: No contest. Tennessee.

Virginia Polytech-North Carolina: Should be North Carolina's.

Clemson-North Carolina State: Close but Clemson.

Washington & Lee-Richmond: A timid nod to Richmond.

Virginia Military-Davidson: Likewise to V. M. I.

Villanova-South Carolina: Sight unseen, Villanova.

Georgia-Furman: With fingers crossed, Georgia.

Kansas State-Marquette: Marquette, strictly unguaranteed.

Santa Clara-Texas Aggies: As close as they come. Texas A. and M.

Oklahoma A. and M.-Baylor: Baylor.

Kansas-Iowa State: Little to choose. Iowa State.

Arkansas-Texas Christian: Both already upset. Like T. C. U., but not by much.

Rice-Centenary: Rice should take the gentlemen.

Pitt-West Virginia: Taking Pitt.

Oregon-Stanford: Oregon State one week, Oregon the next. Putting together last week's results (always dangerous practice), Oregon.

Washington-U. C. L. A.: Taking U. C. L. A. with full knowledge the Uclans seldom do well in the North.

Southern California - Washington State: That tie with Oregon should have shaken up the Trojans. Southern California.

Oregon State-Idaho: Oregon State.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Duquesne over Waynesburg; Boston College over St. Joseph; Drake over Grinnell; Wake Forest over Miami; Penn over Lafayette; Princeton over Williams; New York University over Penn Military; Dartmouth over Hampden-Sydney; Penn State over Bucknell; Harvard over Bates; Brown over Amherst; Chicago over Wabash; Mississippi over Southwestern (Tenn.); Maryland over Western Maryland; Georgetown over Roanoke; Southern Methodist over North Texas Teachers; Rutgers over Wooster; Manhattan over St. Bonaventure; Catholic oven Elon; Denver over New Mexico; Utah over Wyoming; Brigham Young over Colorado State; Colorado over Utah State.

Yearlings Meet Exeter Academy In First Game

The Harvard freshman football team will open its season against Phillips Exeter Academy on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Phillips Exeter is coached for the first time by William B. Clark, former Dartmouth halfback. The Academy team defeated Tilton Academy 14-7 in its opening game a week ago.

J. Neil "Skip" Stahley, coach of the Harvard team, will start: William Barnes (Milton Academy) at l. e., Thomas A. Rogstad (Shattuck School) at l. t., Richard F. Manegold (Phillips Exeter) at l. g., John Richardson (Noble & Greenough) at c., John L. Sosman (Phillaps Academy, Andover), at r. g., Robert T. Fisher (Phillips Academy, Andover) at r. t., Donald Forte (Phillips Exeter) at r. e., David A. Goldthwait (Milton Academy) at q. b., Donald McNicol (Flushing High) at l. h. b., William G. Lyle (St. Paul's) at r. h. b., and Morton Waldstein (New Prep) at f. b.

Cross Country

The Harvard varsity cross country team opened its season against Boston University at Riverside at 3:30 this afternoon. Running for Harvard were Edward L. Burwell, William P. Tuttle, Jr., Richard L. Wing, James D. Lightbody, Jr., Frank L. Porter, Malcolm S. Mackenzie, and Eugene V. Clark. Running for Boston University were Sam Wilson, Jack Fredriksen, Dave Greene, Lennis Harris, James Igo, Charles Dolan, and Mel Preble.

The Harvard freshman soccer team will open its season against Governor Dummer Academy at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon on the field behind the Harvard Business School.

Australians Bow To Americans In Pacific Tourney

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 6 (AP)—Defending Champion Harry Hopman of Australia was bounced out of the Pacific Coast annual tennis championships yesterday by Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., during a series of matches which saw Charles Hare of England, and Jack Crawford, Australian veteran, also go down to defeat.

Sabin trimmed Hopman, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3. Elwood Cooke, also of Portland, downed Hare, 6—3, 6—2, and Frankie Parker, Los Angeles, eliminated Crawford, 10—8, 3—6, 6—3.

Other favorites came through as expected in the singles play. Robert Riggs, Chicago, national men's singles titlist, defeated Robert Peacock, University of California, 10—12, 6—2, 6—4, and Jack Bromwich, Australia, eliminated Gene Smith, Berkeley, 6—2, 6—4. All were fourth-round matches, placing the winners in the quarterfinals.

In a third-round tussle, Adrian Quist, Australia, defeated Amado Sanchez of the Philippines, 3—6, 6—2.

Penny for His Thoughts

Ralph Clapp, sophomore guard candidate at the University of Wisconsin, takes a lot of ribbing from fellow players because of a hobby he has pursued for years. Clapp collects pennies and is always on the watch for a rare copper. Reference to "penny pinching" naturally follow. The big Oak Park, Ill., lad is also a track man and has set records in putting the shot in Illinois interscholastic circles.

Bates Freshmen

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 6—The Bates freshmen yesterday organized into three teams and ran through a light signal drill. As yet, little is known of the men and their abilities, and the work of placing them is still in progress. More than 50 candidates are now conditioning for the first game Oct. 13 with Kents Hill.

Around The Hub

Garden Events

The schedule of events for the Boston Garden during the balance of October and up to Dec. 3 has just been released, and judging from the list of things that are going to take place at the North Station auditorium beginning Oct. 14, General Manager Walter Brown was a very busy man this summer. For there are just seven days in that period which are open dates.

From the schedule it is seen that the New England Foods Exposition will move in for a week beginning Oct. 14, and that on the following Monday, the 23rd, the Book Fair will take over and run through Saturday, the 28th.

Rodeo

On Nov. 1, Wednesday, the rodeo comes to town for a week and a half. The non Nov. 12, the Boston Olympics play their first hockey game. On Tuesday, the 14th, the Bruins open their season in Boston. Lucky Teter and his daring drivers spend from Nov. 15 to 18 on the premises, followed by another stellar attraction, Clyde Beatty and his circus, which will be presented from Nov. 19-25.

If proof that Mr. Brown is a dyed-in-the-wool sports fan were needed, which it most certainly is not, it might be found in the fact that Mr. Beatty's circus must move out bag and baggage on Nov. 21 to make way for a Bruins game. The lions and tigers can come back on the 22nd. Two other games for the Bruins are scheduled in this period, one on the 26th and the other on the 28th. Beginning Nov. 30 and running through Dec. 3, the annual ski show and skating carnival, Walter's own pet, will be presented.

Looks like a nice winter for the Garden.

* * *

Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River and her partner, Mrs. John Goodrich of The Country Club, were scheduled to meet Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Jr., of Charles River in the final of the women's invitation four-ball tournament at Charles River Country Club today. Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Goodrich are the medalists and favorites this year, while Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Prunaret have won the event the past two years.

* * *

Louisiana State's football team, which meets Holy Cross at Worcester tomorrow, arrived in Boston late last night after an air-trip from New Orleans. Most of the boys were making their first trip north, and expressed disappointment that the Hub had no snow. The squad was due to work out at Worcester this afternoon.

* * *

Girls' softball makes its final show of the season at the Garden tonight, with the Boston Olympets meeting the Fisk Girls of Springfield. This will be the rubber contest between these two teams, who have met and defeated practically all the best teams in New England. The game may turn into a pitching duel between Mary Donnelly of Framingham for the locals, and Toni Martel for the visitors. Miss Donnelly is undefeated in six starts this season, while Miss Martel has lost just one game in 16 trips to the rubber.

* * *

Special round trip coach fares, to be in effect also on all streamlined trains, have been arranged by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad for all fans wishing to see the Yale-Columbia game in New Haven tomorrow.

G. C.

Sauer Promotes Five Players To Starting Berths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 6—Coach George Sauer today shook up his University of New Hampshire starting combination, promoting at least five second-string players to line positions for the Northeastern game tomorrow afternoon.

Only one of the changes was made due to injuries, the others being put into effect in an effort to bring the Wildcats into the win column. Tony Touart, sophomore end from Mobile, Alabama, replaces Francis Chase at right end. The right tackle position will be filled by Bill Marshall of Nashua, and the right guard spot will be taken by Bob Onella of Newport. Ed Gould, former Tilton junior college player, will be at the center post. Replacing Steve Lampson, who is suffering from a slight injury, will be Herb Glines, Twin Mountain.

A shift has also oeen made in the backfield, where Jack Hanlon of Winchester, Mass., will fill in for the injured quarterback, Eddie Sauer.

A solid week of blocking and tackling led the New Hampshire coach to say today that he expected his charges would make a much better showing in these departments. Much stress has been laid on pass defense, a major weakness uncovered in the Colby fray.

Harvard-Bates Series

	Bates	Harvard		Bates	Harvard
1899	0	29	1910	0	24
1900	0	41	1911	0	15
1901	6	16	1913	0	14
1902	0	23	1914	0	44
1903	0	23	1916	0	26
1904	0	11	1919	0	53
1905	6	34	1929	0	48
1906	6	27	1931	0	28
1907	4	35	1933	0	33
1908	0	18	1934	0	12
1909	0	11			

Won by Harvard—21. Won by Bates—6.

College Football

Thursday, Oct. 5

Missouri Valley 20, Wentworth 6.

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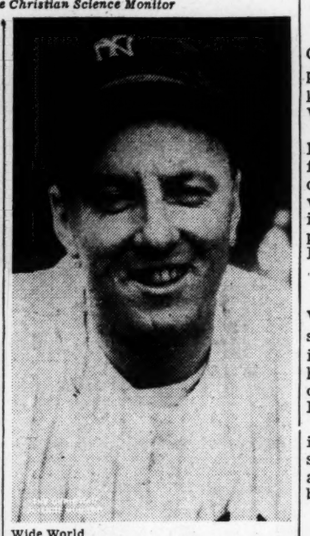
Pearson Is Topic of Conversation Following Two-Hitter Against Floundering Reds

Shares Series Spotlight With Gehrig's Successor

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6—As the World Series crowd settled in this torrid community today, everybody was talking about Monte Pearson, the quiet Yankee right-hander with the smooth-as-oil delivery. There was praise for young Babe Dahlgren for his sensational first base play and surprising power at the plate and, of course, much speculating as to how long it would take the American League champions to clean up the poor Reds. But in almost every huddle in the lobby of the Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Pearson was the boy who was being discussed to great length.



Wide World

Monte Pearson

Pearson, without making any fuss about it, has developed into one of the outstanding money pitchers of modern baseball. He sneaked up on the critics when they were looking at fellows like Gomez and Ruffing. Few preseries stories mentioned Monte as a possible hero. Derringer, Walters and possibly Ruffing were to be the big men on the hurling rubber. Ruffing came through, of course, but in gaining his third World Series triumph in as many tries, Pearson threw back the highly-regarded Walters, who was supposed to stop the Yankees with his sinker.

Still Unbeaten

To keep the records straight, Pearson has given Manager Joe McCarthy 35⅔ innings of classic hurling, allowing a combined total of 19 base hits. He won the fourth game of the 1936 series with a seven-hitter over the Giants. He took the third contest at the Polo Grounds the following year, on five hits. Last Fall he turned in another five-hitter facing the Cubs. Yesterday at Yankee Stadium he pitched 7⅓ consecutive hitless frames against the Reds and walked off the field in the ninth with a two-hitter under his arm. Including his work last Fall, the man has delivered 10 consecutive scoreless innings in World Series company. And he never has been beaten by the National League titleholders. Like Gomez, he maintains a monopoly over the other circuit.

Pearson is one of those pitchers who runs hot and cold. Either he is very good or he is very bad. Nobody can deny that he was very good yesterday. The Reds went after many bad balls, but only because Monte made them do it. He was fast and his curve was falling off of the table. Only once or twice was he behind the hitter. He held them in the palm of his hand. They were so jittery he could have bowled the ball underhand and fooled them.

Money Pitcher

The American League knows that Pearson was not that kind of a pitcher during the regular season. But it does realize that when he feels good and big money is within reach, there is no boxman in the majors with more on the ball than Monte. Players say you can tell after he has thrown five balls whether or not he will have a good day. Sometimes he starts off by throwing slow curves and a fast ball lacking that old zip. But if he really wants to bear down, the opposition is in for a rough afternoon.

Pearson was on the threshold of a no-hit game until big Ernie Lombardi blasted a line single to center field with one out in the eighth inning of that second classic affair. Only 15 Reds had walked to the plate in the five preceding innings. In all, Monte struck out eight. He walked Werber in the fourth, but Billy was thrown out trying for second while Frey was fanning.

Two-Hit Pitchers

However, as the only other hit was Werber's single in the ninth, Pearson's name belongs on a select list. Only seven other pitchers have written World Series two-hitters in the record books. The last one to do it was George Earnshaw of the Athletics, against the Cardinals in 1931. Burleigh Grimes had done the same thing the day before. Previous to that classic, Walsh, Brown, Plank, James and Hoyt had come within two hits of the Hall of Fame. On Oct. 10, 1906, Ed Reulbach of the Cubs hurled a one-hitter against the White Sox.

The Yankees today had another hero. With three hits in six times up, Babe Dahlgren moves toward the third World Series engagement bearing a neat .500 batting average. The young first baseman drove in the tying run on Wednesday with a double. On Thursday his single started the winning Yankee rally and his home run climaxed it.

Dahlgren a Star

The deeds of the Babe are particularly appealing because he entered this classic on what baseball writers like to call the well-known spot. For the first time in many years, the Yankees were going into a Fall event without Lou Gehrig. In his shoes was Dahlgren, a fancy fielder, but a person who was apt to hinder the team's famed offense. To date, however, some of the more prominent Yankee heroes are taking off their hats to the fellow. In the final tabulation, the Babe has a chance to be the No. 1 figure of this classic.

♪ ♪ ♪

Having beaten Bill McKechnie's two aces on successive days, there is a feeling that the Yankees will score another clean sweep. If they are stopped at all, Derringer will probably do it on Saturday. Should the series go to five games, Walters will get a second chance at Crosley Field on Monday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees did not hit Walters, the former infielder, in the late innings yesterday. Bucky improved as he became accustomed to the series atmosphere. But five hits for three big runs in the third inning was ample support for Pearson, the way he was pitching.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe McCarthy has now won nine straight classic contests, extending back to the 1937 meetings with the Giants.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ruffing and Pearson have limited the Reds to 14 consecutive scoreless innings and 12 straight hitless frames. An old trick of the Yankees. Just when the world expects the other team to furnish the brilliant hurling, they step right up and do it themselves.

♪ ♪ ♪

The classic "goat" so far is Wally Berger . . . Joe Di Maggio has made two hits in the series and both were slow rollers that he topped down the third base line . . . Joe is due for at least one homer in every big series . . . The Reds are showing much more fight and hustle than the Cubs did last Fall, yet are progressing no further . . . Cries of "break up the Yankees" will soon be heard again . . . What a ball club!

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Mrs. E. L. Howe won United States senior women's golf title at Rye with record 159.

Three Years Ago

Yankees downed Giants 13-5, with seven-run rally in ninth, to win fourth World Series, four games to two.

Five Years Ago

Fifty-four-yard place kick by Glen Presnell, Detroit quarterback, beat Green Bay Packers, 3-0, in National Pro League football game.

Reds' Task Huge As Yanks Invade Cincinnati Lair

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6 (AP)—Cincinnati's Reds, their pair of pitching aces beaten by the Yankees in the first two games of the World Series, came home today.

The prides of the Buckeye Rhineland had a day of leisure before them, and they hoped the layoff would bring an end to those white spots which have been dancing before their eyes before plopping into the catching mitt of Bill Dickey.

Pall in Cincinnati

The gloom that pervaded Mudville the day the mighty Casey struck out was a bright and shining light compared to the pall that hung over this Ohio River metropolis as fans surveyed the task the Redlegs had before them.

"We had a chance to beat 'em in four out of seven," was the consensus of the boys in hotel lobbies and on street corners, "but can we beat 'em in four of the next five?"

Reaction

One veteran fan voiced his reaction to the two straight setbacks with: "I waited 20 years for the Reds to get into another World Series, and I haven't given up, but it looks tougher and tougher, and that center field fence isn't going to make it any easier for our boys. Some of those fly balls that Craft caught at the Yankee Stadium would go for homers here."

"We've come from behind before," Manager Bill McKechnie said after yesterday's game, "and we'll do it again. We haven't lost this Series yet, and I don't think we will."

Wait for Tomorrow

The fans have strung along with the dour deacon all year without being disappointed, and most of them are willing to wait for tomorrow's result before giving up.

Standing room only sales for the Saturday and Sunday games took a decided drop, and some of the ticket "brokers" were rumored trying to get back part of the license fees they've already paid.

Fans arranged a parade through the business section for the Redleg team. The Yanks scheduled a noon workout at Crosley Field.

Second Game

CINCINNATI (N. L.)

	AB	R	H	O	A
Werber, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
Frey, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Goodman, rf	3	0	0	1	0
McCormick, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
Lombardi, c	3	1	1	5	1
Bordagaray *	0	0	0	0	0
Hershberger, c	0	0	0	0	0
Craft, cf	3	0	0	3	1
Berger, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Myers, ss	3	0	0	5	3
Walters, p	2	0	0	0	3
Gamble †	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	0	2	24	11

*Ran for Lombardi in 8th.
†Batted for Walters in 9th.

NEW YORK (A. L.)

	AB	R	H	O	A
Crossetti, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Rolfe, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
Keller, rf	4	1	2	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Dickey, c	3	0	1	8	1
Selkirk, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Gordon, 2b	3	0	0	2	0
Dahlgren, 1b	3	2	2	8	0
Pearson, p	2	0	0	0	5
Totals	30	4	9	27	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N.L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
New York (A.L.)	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—	4	9	0

Errors—None. Runs batted in—Crosetti, Keller, Dickey, Dahlgren. Two-base hits—Dahlgren, Keller. Home Run—Dahlgren. Sacrices—Pearson, Double plays—Dickey, Crosetti; Walters, Myers and McCormick. Left on bases—N. Y. (A. L.) 3; Cincinnati (N. L.) 2. Earned runs—N. Y. (A. L.) 4; Cincinnati (N. L.) 0. Bases on balls—Off Pearson 1 (Werber). Strikeouts by Pearson 8 (Craft 3, Myers, Frey, Goodman, McCormick, Gamble); by Walters 5 (Dickey, Pearson, Selkirk, Gordon, Dahlgren). Umpires—Reardon (N. L.) plate; Summers (A. L.) first base; Pinelli (N. L.) second base; McGowan (A. L.) third base. Time—1:37.

Babe and Gehrig Watch New Slugger

Wide World

Above: Babe Dahlgren being congratulated at the plate by Batboy Sullivan after hitting only home run of series to date in second game against Reds yesterday. Bucky Walters was pitching. Ernie Lombardi, Beans Reardon, and Frank Crossetti standing at left.

Below: Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, former Yankee "Greats" and home run hitters of past World Series.

Illini to Make Nine-Day Jaunt To West Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 6—Cheered by student supporters who plan an early morning send-off at the Illinois Central station, the University of Illinois football squad will depart Monday morning at 7 o'clock for Los Angeles where Zuppke's players will play Southern California Oct. 14.

Nine days will have elapsed when the Illini return Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 17.

At Chicago on Monday, the players will board the Rock Island which will provide two Pullmans, a lounge and a baggage car. At El Paso, Texas, these cars will be transferred to the Southern Pacific which will arrive in Tucson, Arizona, at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, Oct. 11.

The Illini will camp in Tucson Wednesday and Thursday, working out at the University of Arizona mornings and afternoons.

On Thursday night the players will board their sleepers again to resume the journey to Los Angeles, which they will reach at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Saturday night after the game the Illini will be the guests of the Los Angeles Illini club at a dinner and dance at the Brentwood Country Club. A sight-seeing trip to Hollywood, Beverly Hills, the beaches, and other points of interest is scheduled for Sunday.

The Illini will start home Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock on the Union Pacific streamliner, "City of Los Angeles," which is scheduled to arrive in Chicago at 12:15 p. m. Tuesday, enabling them to arrive here at 3:30 p. m. in time for their first workout for the Indiana game.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Junior Thompson May Be Hero

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6—That section of the universe popularly known as the baseball world is aware by this time of how Bucky Walters left the infielding profession and became one of the outstanding pitchers in this lively ball era. They are also familiar with the pitching finesse of that affable gentleman from old Kentucky, Paul Derringer. But few know the story of a third Cincinnati hero, Junior Thompson, who did a great freshman piece for the Reds this year, and who is Manager Bill McKechnie's choice to pitch the third game of the World Series against the Yankees at Crosley Field tomorrow.

"I have spent most of my life around Decatur, Ill., began the young Cincinnati pitching ace. "It was while pitching there in Chuck Dressen's baseball school that the Reds first discovered I existed. Paul Derringer was the first to pay any attention to me and it was on his recommendation that Larry MacPhail signed me to a Cincinnati farm contract. I got a small bonus for signing.

Started Under Stock

"My first professional experience came with Ponessen, Penna., in 1935, under Milton Stock," Thompson continued. In '36 I was with Paducah and old Ben Tincup—remember him?—helped me a lot. I won 20 games there. Was at Peoria early in '37 and later moved o Waterloo and Syracuse that same year. Started '38 with Syracuse, but finished with Columbia. You see, I had trouble with my control and couldn't settle in one place. But Bill McKechnie took care of that at Tampa this spring. He made a pitcher out of me and I owe him a great deal. Except for his coaching at training camp, I'd probably still be back in the bushes."

From the very beginning, like all pitchers, Thompson's chief trouble was locating the plate and until Bill McKechnie taught the boy a training trick inaugurated this year, it seemed he never would master this difficulty.

Studied Hurlers

McKechnie has studied hurlers for years. It is his belief that if your team has the pitching, the opposition will not beat you often. This contention has carried Bill to the status of a successful manager. It was through his success with pitchers in Boston that he was offered his present contract with the Reds.

The Cincy skipper noticed that the better mound artists rarely loosened their arms early in the spring by simply throwing straight balls. They put a slight twist on the ball. Not a loud curve, of course, but just enough to spin the pellet. It suddenly became apparent to Bill that this method helped the hurler make a quicker start in the infant days of the season. The story sounds logical.

Why, McKechnie insists, should a pitcher train his arm for fast balls only? Later in the training campaign, when he wants to throw curves, he must start loosening his wrist with a different twist. This theory is based on the contention that the start is 90 per cent of a young hurler's success in the majors. There is no doubt that the beginning is important to any ball player. If he gets off to a flying start in the spring, he has one paramount point in his favor—confidence.

Has Good Curve

Although he is unable to explain what happened, Thompson feels that this pet trick of McKechnie's polished his control just enough to make him a winner in the National League.

"From the very first day of training, I was able to get the ball over the plate," said Thompson. "Cautioned by Bill, I took my time and gradually acquired the confidence that I was better than any hitter who walked up to the platter. My best pitch? Well, I like to think that I have a pretty good curve, and they tell me I'm fast. But what good is all that if you can't get down the groove when you want to?"

Critics following the World Series are not so certain that Thompson's success during the regular National League race will stay with him in competition with the Yankees. Freshman pitchers have not had much "luck" in these Fall classics. Before big crowds and under the heavy pressure, they generally crack after two or three innings. Derringer did when he first entered the money series with the Cardinals. Pitching in the Fall should be done by men well schooled in the art and unbothered by the tension which surrounds such an event. Thompson may become the hero of this series with his poise and unshaken rookie heart. But at this writing, only a small per cent of the unpartial crowd in this frenzied town give him a chance to beat the Yankees.

World Series Figures

By the Associated Press

Standings

	Won	Lost
New York (A. L.)	2	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	0	2

First Game (at New York)

	R	H	E
New York (A. L.)	2	6	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	1	4	0

Batteries: Ruffing and Dickey; Derringer and Lombardi;
Attendance—58,541.

Second Game (at New York)

	R	H	E
New York (A. L.)	4	9	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	0	2	0

Batteries: Pearson and Dickey; Walters and Lombardi, Hershberger.
Attendance—59,791.
Third, fourth and fifth games at Cincinnati, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Oct. 7, 8 and 9; sixth and seventh games at New York, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 11 and 12.

Second Game Attendance and Financial Figures

Attendance, 59,791; receipts, $226,017; Players' Pool, $115,268.67; commissioner's share, $33,902.55; club and league's share, $76,845.78.

Total Attendance and Financial Figures, Two Games

Attendance, 118,332; receipts, $445,058; players' pool, $226,979.58; commissioner's share, $66,758.70; clubs' and leagues' share, $151,319.72.

John McLaughry May Finally Beat Andy Kerr for Father

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Some 30 years ago, between 1907 and 1910 to be exact, De Ormand "Tuss" McLaughry was the star fullback on the Sharon High School team, located just outside of Pittsburgh at exactly the same time Andy Kerr was coaching the Central High eleven of Pittsburgh.

Ranked among the strongest schoolboy teams in the State and arch-rivals, the two teams clashed every year in the final game of the season, in what was invariably a championship battle for the mythical interscholastic championship of Pennsylvania.

Down to Defeat

For four years, Sharon's outstanding star, "Tuss" McLaughry, turned in sensational performances against Central elevens, but in all four tussles his team went down to defeat, twice by the narrowest of margins, but to defeat nevertheless.

It was about 20 years later, in 1929 to be exact, that "Tuss" McLaughry again crossed gridiron swords with Andy Kerr, this time as Head Coach of Brown, while Andy assumed the same position that year at Colgate.

From 1929 through 1936, Tuss McLaughry sent out his Brown charges every Thanksgiving Day on the turf of the Brown Stadium in quest of a grid triumph over his old rival, but in all eight encounters, the Kerr-coached Colgate machines emerged victorious, sometimes by narrow margins, to be sure, but always victorious.

Now after a four-year interlude, "Tuss" McLaughry will make another bid on Saturday, Oct. 14, to score his initial football triumph over a Kerr-coached eleven, but this time he will be innvading the newly-erected stadium of the Red Raiders at Hamilton, and this time, the big, genial Brown mentor will have his hand reinforced with one of the finest backs in the land in the person of Capt. John McLaughry.

Therefore, when Brown and Colgate face off at the new Colgate stadium, the big question will be: Can Capt. John McLaughry bring to his father a victory that "Tuss" McLaughry has been seeking these past 30 years, or will the Kerr domination hold even to the second generation?

Both teams are rated high this year and will undoubtedly stage the kind of struggle that has made Brown-Colgate games famous in the past.

Tie Games

As an example of the type of contest these Thanksgiving Day Brown-Colgate football classics produced, for three years (from 1925 through 1927) the teams played tie games.

In 1925, Jackson Keefer of Brown and Eddie Tryon of Colgate put on a two-man show which resulted in a 14-14 draw. In 1926, Brown's undefeated "Iron Men" were held to a 10-10 tie by the Red Raiders and the 1927 encounter ended in a scoreless tie.

It is more than likely that the same kind of hard-fought and closely-contested struggle will develop this year at Hamilton and perhaps when the smoke of battle has cleared "Tuss" McLaughry make be able to walk over to the Colgate bench and say to Andy Kerr, "Well, I couldn't take you, but my boy did."

But all that remains to be seen.

Fast Tackle

Big Bill Kirchem, Tulane tackle, is considered just about the fastest lineman in American football. Kirchem, weight 216, won the Southern A. A. U. 220-yard dash last spring in record tying time of 21.4s.

Ohio State Band Formations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The opening lines of Frank Crumit's famous Ohio State football song "The Buckeye Battle Cry" might be changed to read:

In old Ohio there's a band
That's known throughout the land . . .

Of course, the original lyric reads "There's a Team, etc."; however the Ohio State band has long been rated tops in the marching and melodic fanfare business. Ohio Stadium has echoed for years to the pulsating boom of the marching rhythms of the great 120 piece band and the hundreds of thousands of spectators have thrilled to the beautifully executed formations of the lads in blue.

By far the most popular formation in recent years has been the script "Ohio" which evolves from a floating block "O." Hundreds of hours of unheralded hard work go into the making of the original and exciting formations. The fans who look forward eagerly to the halftime display have come to accept the maneuvers as something which "just sort of happens" on Saturday afternoon.

No sports reporter would ever think to change his daily editorial dict from the familiar "Bucks Practice Offense" to something of the nature of "Ohio State Band Drills on Trick Formation—New Zip Sought." Yet, from 4 p. m., every week day until dusk cloaks the Olentangy flats, the band boys march and play and march on a regularly lined field west of the stadium.

Heading the band this year as acting director is Manley R. Whitcomb of Ohio State's department of music replacing Eugene J. Wiegel, professor who has been named acting chairman of the department of music. Capt. W. E. Potter is the military head of the band which is an R. O. T. C. unit. Sergeant Barney Cutler supervises the drill work in perfecting the marching formations.

Dick Jones is drum major of the current outfit and Whitcomb will have a veteran band under his direction with room for only 12 freshmen. The band will make out of town trips to Minneapolis, Minn., and Ann Arbor, Mich.

Pacific Coast Football Begins to Reveal Light

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6—With the first week of Press Box "quarterbacking" for the 1939 football season out of the way, we really get into the groove and can begin to see some light on the shape-up for the Pacific Coast Conference.

Stanford has a good backfield, but its line-play needs plenty of drive. The whole team needs much practice on fundamentals. California can't coast along on two years' reputation, even though there are many members of this year's squad who saw nearly as much action as Bottari, Johnny Meek, and some of the other Greats of '37 and '38. That College of the Pacific loss (6-0) has pulled a few heads out of the clouds anyway.

Greatest Team

University of Southern California has potentially the greatest team on the Pacific Coast, with super-capable reserves three deep behind each regular. While many say they should have taken Oregon instead of getting by with a 7-7 tie, the fact remains the score still shows a tie. There were a few heads in the clouds that afternoon, too, and some over-anxious ends who couldn't hold onto passes. Quarterback passer Nave is the "knave" in white to watch.

University of California at Los Angeles, under its new coach, Babe Horrell, apparently is out to knock the props out from beneath all its highly touted opponents. A couple of fast backs and a revived wing-back reverse system with plenty of deception is what U. C. L. A. depends on. Sports writers who should know from long experience admit the Uclan's "might just do it this year" . . . if they can keep at peak speed all season.

Nearly Nipped Trojans

Oregon's tie with Southern California was a tough one for Tex Oliver's Webfoots, who nearly nipped the Trojans. It was Oliver's expert coaching plus clever quarterbacking of a strong but not too flashy early season team that nearly beat U. S. C. Coach Tex is going to apply that old "Oliver twist" to all the squads his boys meet this year. The opposition know this coach from his last year's sting, and they don't want to hear the pitter-patter of webfeet across their goal lines. But one thing opposition coaches might well consider, if what we gather is correct; those Oregon Webfoots also have wings.

Oregon State Beavers, who bowled over a disorganized Stanford squad the first week the season opened, have a couple of breathers now and then the bulk of their battle at the end of the season. It may be too much for them. But they are big and well co-ordinated, and have two strong, heady backs in fullback Jim Kisselburgh and halfback Bob Olson Coach Lon Stiner isn't saying much but he admits the Beavers are not going to be slapped down very easily by anybody this year.

Threw Ball Away

University of Washington at Seattle is supposed to have a "good" squad this year. That Pitt defeat "shouldn't have been so bad" say those who saw the game. They thought Washington "threw the ball away and with it the game" when they passed and passed and passed without much direction late in the third and during the fourth quarters. One thing's certain this year; if Coach Jimmy Phelan doesn't produce, the "wolves" are likely to be howling very close at his heels.

Over at Washington State College Babe Hollingbery is keeping pretty quiet. He does not appear to have much material at hand this season—but the same thing has happened before and the "Babe" pulled some fancy plays out of a hat with a well-drilled team and when the final score went up some top-flight squad found the game's against them.

No Stand-Out

There doesn't appear to be any sparkling stand-out squad this season on the Pacific Coast, unless it should eventually turn out to be Southern California — or even their cross-town rivals, the Uclans. Looks at first glance as though the annual game between U. S. C. and U. C. L. A. Dec. 9 has the makings of as big if not perhaps bigger game than the traditional Stanford-California affair (Nov. 25).

So hold your tickets, please, and keep your eyes on the ball. Two months of thumping and bumping, of predicting and missing predictions of colorful afternoons in humanity-jammed stadia are ahead. Anything can happen!

Royal Arch Gunnison

Mrs. Howe Wins

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Edward L. Howe of Philadelphia, one-time United States and British women's golf champion, retained her United States Senior Women's golf title yesterday by scoring an 85 in the second round of the 36-hole test at the Westchester Country Club.

This score with her first-round 84 gave Mrs. Howe a 169 total and a three-stroke margin over her nearest rival, Mrs. Edward Stevens of Greenwich, Conn., who shot 84-88—172.

First Game

Carl Daily, of Balboa, Panama, guard and alternate captain of Tulane's 1939 Green Wave, had never seen a football game before matriculating at the New Orleans institution.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 906,380
1939 volume to date 205,015,446
1938 volume to date 206,063,903

Rally in Market Peters Out After Early Buying Rush

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Steel, aircraft, chemical, rail, and some specialty shares put on a power demonstration in today's stock market, but it didn't outlast the morning trading, and gains of fractions to 4 points were badly cut or turned into losses.

Trading was fast at first, and the ticker tape got behind transactions. After the initial enthusiasm prices began to slip and activity to die down. Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Traders listened to Reichsführer Hitler's peace proposals at Berlin and many interpreted them as likely to prove wholly unappetizing to the French and British allies. In consequence they bid up steels, aircrafts, chemicals, some specialities and rails—now classed as "war infants" by the majority in Wall Street.

First British and French reaction to reach here seemed to bear out this opinion. In some quarters, however, it was borne in mind that Allied replies to Der Führer's pronouncement might leave the way open to a bargain should the German Government feel it could give in on some important points.

Stocks participating in the upsurge included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Sperry, Du Pont, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, Air Reduction, Great Northern, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pullman, American Car & Foundry, International Harvester and Caterpillar.

The metals were more restrained, as were motors, but boosts were given American Smelting, Phelphs Dodge, Chrysler and General Motors.

U. S. Bonds Stage Comeback

United States Government issues, after early weakness, staged a comeback and regained losses wholesale today, and in the final hour some Treasuries showed gains ranging to 12-32 point.

Corporate bonds gained fractions to 1 or more. Railway, utility and industrial loans all joined in the advance.

On the upside were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 3½s, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Canadian and Australian loans were lower in the foreign list.

Wheat Prices Lose Part of Early Gains

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Wheat prices surged upward as much as 2⅝ cents a bushel at the start of trading today following Chancellor Hitler's address but then gave up more than half of the gain.

Corn also advanced 2⅝ cents but practically all of this upturn was lost later.

The immediate buying rush was propelled by traders who saw no signs of peace in the Hitler proposals. Subsequently profit takers were on the selling side and the continued uncertainty of the European situation led to an unsettled market. A reaction in securities caused some selling here.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gilt-edged and American issues stayed on top of a generally firm stock market today. Traders seemed to take only cursory interest in the Hitler speech, which had small effect on price movements. British Government bonds changed hands slightly above minimum levels but only small amounts were traded. Kaffirs held up although base metals trailed a little lower.

Paris: Bourse traders saw little in the German news today to alter the current international setup. Domestic and foreign shares drifted lower but there was no particular anxiety either to sell or buy. Rentes closed 95 centimes higher to 210 lower.

Amsterdam: Despite the preliminary impression the Hitler speech did nothing to aid peace hopes, price trends in the bourse were little affected. American securities, especially steels, were strong and closed at the day's best levels. Netherlands bonds and the Young Loan leakened. Domestic shares moved irregularly.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 6

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.023⅛	$4.04½	$8.2397
Cables	4.023⅛	4.04⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0228⅜	.0229¼	†
Belgium—belga	.1675	.1679	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2246	.2246	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5325	.5327	‡
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2274	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1934	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0200	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1910x	.1900x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0373x	.0372x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0233x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0510	.0519	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2365	.2365	.8440
India—rupee	.3045	.3045	.6180
Java—florin	.5415	.5417	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2531	.2531	*
Shanghai—dol	.0756	.0762½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4756	.4762½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8925	.8950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.29085x	.2085x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	6	70¼	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	5	49	49	49	+2¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	10	9½	9½	— ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Oct 5
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	19	64	60½	60½	— ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	1	1	1	Oct 5
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	*1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	42	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	5	17	15¾	15¾	+ ⅝
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	49	19¼	17⅝	17⅝	
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	5	16	15¼	15¼	
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	4	21	19¼	19¼	—1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	32	25⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	12	185	183	184	+1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	51	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	62½	62½	62½	Oct 5
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	24	44⅞	44	44	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Oct 5
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	69	68	69	
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	23	22¼	22¼	
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	9	33⅛	32½	33	+1
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6½	6½	6⅝	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	17	54½	52½	52½	— ½
116½	83½	Am Can (4)	2	113⅝	112	112	—1¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	156	156	156	
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	94	39¼	37¼	37⅝	
64	30¼	Am Car.pf	3	63¾	62	62	—1¼
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	31	24½	23½	23½	— ⅛
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	112	112	112	—3
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	111⅞	112	
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	14½	14	14	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21¼	10	Am & F P $6 pf	21	22	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	19	27	25	25	—1½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	17	25½	23	23½	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	19	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	3	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	48⅜	48	48	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21	21	21	Oct 5
9	3¾	Am International	10	7½	7¼	7¼	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	31	28½	26½	26¾	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	75¼	73½	73½	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13½	13½	
5½	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	15	26¾	26	26	+ ¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3.6x)	5	47¼	46½	46½	— ⅞
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	4	41	40	40	—1
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	72	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	83	22	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¾k)	2	77	77	77	+1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	11⅜	11	11⅛	Oct 5
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	51	56⅛	54¼	54¾	+ ⅛
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	137¼	137¼	137¼	Oct 4
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66	66	66	+1½
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	94	40⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	6	12	12	12	Oct 5
15	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	61	17¾	16	17¾	+2¾
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	90½	93	Oct 5
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	23	162	162	162	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	12	76	75½	75½	— ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	25	78¼	78	78	
153¾	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	137	137	137	Oct 5
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	13	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	70	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	+ 1¼
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	60	14	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	32	58	54½	54½	— ⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	26	9½	8¾	8¾	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	Oct 4
40	20¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	150	34⅜	33	33¼	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	45	45	45	+2⅜
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	33¼	33¼	32¼	+ ¾
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	56	6⅞	6½	6½	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	7	51	50	51	+ ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	4	37¼	37	37	— ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	*1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	10	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	15	9⅜	9	9	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 26
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Oct 5
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	36	32⅞	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	14	26½	25¼	25¼	
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	19½	18½	18½	+ ½
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	18½	18½	Oct 3
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	17	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	6	107½	107	107½	Oct 3
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45¼	44¾	45¼	Oct 5
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	64½	64	64	Oct 4
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 5
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3	3¼	Oct 3
6⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	62	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
		B					
21¼	9½	Bald Loco ct	136	20½	19⅜	19⅝	+ ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	46	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	19	10⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	23	23	23	Oct 3
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	12	16¼	16	16	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	17	16½	16½	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	Oct 5
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	31	29¾	28⅜	28⅝	— ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	2	52¼	52	52¼	Oct 5
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	38⅞	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
100	80¼	Beth Steel (½g)	344	92¾	87½	88½	— ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	16¼	17⅛	17⅞	Oct 5
120⅛	59¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	116½	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	29¼	28	28	— ⅜
24¼	14	Black & Deck (1)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	13	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	33	27⅜	26¼	26½	+ ½
28½	16	Bonn A&B(¾g)	19	26¾	26	26	+ ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	18	18	18	Oct 5
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	32	28½	27½	27¾	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	5	6	6	6	Oct 4
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	38	14¾	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg .1g)	49	25⅞	24¾	25	+ ¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1¼
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	11⅜	11	11	Oct 3
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	6	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19½	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	2	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	36	11¼	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	26	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	16	5¼	5	5	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	27¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	8	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	18	18	18	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	48	5⅞	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	8	7¾	7⅝	7½	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	8	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	25½	25	25	+ ⅛
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	+1
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	32	2¼	2	2⅛	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	39	9	8⅝	8⅝	
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	9	16¾	16	16⅛	— ¼
10⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	18	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	55	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	40	39	39	
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	3	29⅜	29	29¼	+ ¾
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	16	85	82½	82⅝	— ⅜
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	24	61¾	59¼	59¼	— ½
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 26
29½	13⅝	Celanese Corp	17	26	25⅛	25¼	
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	28	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
2¼	⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
2¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+1⅛
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	11⅜	11	11	+ ¼
5½	3½	Century R M	2	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	41½	41⅛	41½	+1
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	4	7⅞	7	7	
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 3
30	17	Champ Pap & F	5	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	62	44¾	42⅞	43¼	— ¼
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	12	27¾	27¼	27¼	
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	2	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 4
17½	14¼	Davega Spf(1¼)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 28
10⅜	4⅝	Davison Chem	9	9¼	8¾	8¾	
24¾	15¾	Deere & Co.	72	25¼	24	24¼	— ¼
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	1	25	25	25	
16⅝	11¼	Deisel W G (¾g)	2	15¼	15½	15¼	+ ¼
27⅜	12¼	Del & Hudson	48	16¼	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	3⅝	Del Lack & West	20	8⅜	7¾	7¾	— ¼
1½	½	Den&Rio GW pf	10	1¼	1	1	Oct 3
124¼	103	Detroit Ed (6g)	2	116⅜	116	116⅝	Oct 5
34½	28	Dia Match (1½)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 5
44⅞	36¾	Diam M pf (1½)	3	38½	38	38	
9⅜	5½	Diam T Motor	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
20½	13¾	Dist C-Sea(1½g)	5	15	14½	15	+ ¼
90	66	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	66½	66½	66½	Oct 5
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(½g)	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	6	19	18⅝	19	Oct 5
34	20¼	Dome Mines (2)	20	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
79¾	55	Douglas Aircraft	41	77½	74⅜	75⅞	+ ⅞
142½	101½	Dow Chem (3)	3	143½	143½	143½	+1
12½	6	Dresser Mfg	25	12	10⅝	11	— ½
19¼	6¾	Dunhill Int	4	9½	9	9	Sep 28
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 22
188½	126¼	du Pont (3¾g)	28	182	176½	176¼	—1¾
142	127	du Pont deb (6)	3	129⅜	129½	129½	
124⅛	112	du Pont pf (4½)	4	117¼	117	117⅛	— ⅛
		E					
20	12¼	East Air Lines	19	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
8⅝	3¾	East Roll Mill	8	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	17	153	151½	152½	+1
28	15¼	Eaton Mfg(1½g)	8	27¾	27	27	
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 3
3⅜	1	Ettington Schild	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1½	El Mus In	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
39½	22¼	El Auto L (2g)	49	39⅛	38	38¾	
17	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	64	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
12⅜	6¼	El Power &Lt	27	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	2	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅞
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	8	34⅛	33	33	— ¾
35	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	4	31¾	31½	31½	+ ¼
3½	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 5
40⅛	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	4	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅝
55	32¼	Endi-John (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 2
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	120	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
80⅛	62½	Eng P S $5(5)	2	74½	74½	74½	Oct 4
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	3	81¾	81¾	81¾	Oct 5
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	—2
1⅞	¾	Equit Off Bldg	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3	1	Erie RR	18	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
6	1⅞	Erie 1 pf	12	5⅜	5	5	
3½	1⅞	Erie 2 pf	5	3¼	2¾	2¾	
5⅜	3⅜	Eureka V Clean	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13	6	Evans Products	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.70g)	26	24⅜	23½	24	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 30
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	10	39	37¾	37¾	— ½
38½	20	Fajardo (1½g)	3	34½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅝
18½	11	Fed Lt & Trac	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
165	85	Fed M & Smelt	1	165	153	165	Sep 27
6	2½	Fed Mot Truck	1	4⅜	4½	4½	
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 5
26½	18¾	Fed D Strs (1)	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
89¾	82¾	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	84½	84½	84½	Oct 2
37¾	27¾	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	51	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
25½	17⅝	Firest T & R (1)	5	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
105½	99¼	Fire T & R pf(6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Oct 4
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	2	45½	45	45	+ ¼
31½	15	Flintkote	8	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
38	25	Flor Stove (2)	3	33	33	33	
24	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	25	25	25	+1
5	1½	Follansbee Bros	3	4⅜	4⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Raw Wool Prices Holding Steady At Recent Peaks

Weekly Wool Review

Prices for raw wool are holding fairly steady at the recently reached peaks, despite a slackening off in demand that might easily indicate a "breathing spell" in anticipation of renewed buying.

Orders for wool have been piling up rapidly, orders chiefly to cover orders for goods that the mills had accepted at price advances ranging from 40 to 60 cents a yard. Now, everyone all along the line in the wool textile industry seems to be slowing down for breath.

Supplies in Question

Orders on the books of cloth mills for a substantial yardage of men's wear and a lighter volume of women's wear lead the trade to look for more activity in raw wool shortly.

Meantime, the question of supply of raw wool looms larger on the trade horizon, with no word from England or Australia regarding the new clip of Australia and New Zealand. A small sale was arranged at Capetown, but most of the offerings were withdrawn before the auction, Boston wool men report.

Wool men anticipate restriction of supplies of Australian clothing wools and are consequently taking out of bond at Boston quantities that have been held there for some time.

In fact the removal of heavy quantities of wool have swelled the "imports for consumption" index in customs reports of weekly port activities well above the levels of a year ago, despite a sharp decrease in the number of vessels arriving at Boston during the week as a result of the war.

Western Prices Rising

Meantime wool in the western area of the United States is increasingly scarce. Prices are rising rapidly and growers are apparently bringing about a deadlock between themselves and eastern dealers over value. Some business in New Mexico and Texas, in the range of $1 to $1.10 a pound, clean, for fine and fine medium wools, indicates that a Boston dealer would have to get $1.15 a pound for the wools in the local market "to come out whole."

Boston prices are around $1.05 to $1.10 for good class 111 fine wools, and $1.10 to $1.15 for strictly staple fine wools, scoured. Ohio delaine and Texas wools are in the latter classification of price.

Mohair prices gained moderately in strength on sorted mohair, as the lower-priced offerings were absorbed. Texas mohair in original bags was offered in Boston as 52 to 55 cents for adult and 95 cents to $1, for kid hair.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	.84½	.84½	.82¾	.82⅞	.71⅞
May	.83½-¼	.84¼	.82¾	.82¾	.82
July	.83-2¾	.83	.81⅛	.81⅜	.80⅜
	Corn				
Dec.	.51½-2	.52	.50⅛	.50⅛	.50
May	.55	.55⅛	.52¾	.52⅞	.52¾
July	.56	.56⅛	.53¾	.53¾	.53⅜
	Oats				
Dec.	.32⅜	.32⅞	.32¼	.32⅜	.32⅛
May	.33¼	.33½	.32⅞	.33	.32¾
July	.32¼	.32¼	.31½	.31½	.31¼
	Rye				
Dec.	.54¼	.54⅜	.53¾	.53¾	.53⅛
May	.55¼	.55⅝	.54⅞	.54⅞	.54½
July	.55	.55¼	.54⅞	.55	.54¼

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Copper steady; Electrolytic spot 12.50; export unquoted. Tin steady; spot and nearby 57.00N; forward 50.00N. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Quicksilver 150.00-165.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s '43-40 June	102.24	102.24	102.24
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.15	104.15	104.15
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch reg	104.13	104.13	104.13
8	3¼s '41	105.9	105.8	105.9
2	3⅜s '47-43	107.12	107.12	107.12
30	3¼s '45-43	107.17	107.17	107.17
50	3¼s '46-44	107.18	107.18	107.18
1	4s '54-44	110.20	110.20	110.20
1	4s '54-44 reg	110.20	110.20	110.20
1	2¾s '47-45	104.21	104.21	104.21
5	3¾s '56-46	109.27	109.27	109.27
2	3¼s '49-46	106.6	106.6	106.6
59	4¼s '52-47	114.26	114.16	114.26
3	2s '47	100	100	100
26	3⅛s '52-49	106.26	106.16	106.26
2	2½s '53-49	100.19	100.19	100.19
10	3s '55-51	104.6	104	104.6
44	2⅞s '60-55	101.19	101.13	101.16
2	2¾s '59-56	00.21	100.21	100.21
5	2¾s '63-58	00.21	100.14	100.14
62	2¾s '65-60	100.21	100.10	100.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

28	3s '47-42	104	103|30	103.30
1	2¾s '47-42	103.6	103.6	103.6

Home Owners Loan

24	2¼s '44-42	103.3	103.3	103.3
40	1½s '47-45	97.24	97.19	97.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s'46st	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Alb&Sus 3½s'46	79½	79½	79½
21	Alleghany cv 5s'44	80	78¾	79½
9	Alleghany cv 5s'49	76	75	75
23	AAlleghany 5s '50 st	46½	45	45
1	Allied Strs 4½s'51	91	91	91
11	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109½	109½	109½
20	Am&For P5s 2030	60¾	60	60¾
18	AmIGChem 5½s'49	100⅜	100¼	100¼
2	Am Int 5½s'49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11	Am T&T 3½s'43	109½	109½	109½
20	Am T&T 3½s'61	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	AmericanGas4½s50	106⅝	106⅛	106¼
1	Ang C Nitra deb '67	34⅛	34¼	34½
11	Arm Del 4s '57	95½	94½	94½
23	Arm Del 4s '55	95⅛	94¾	94¾
16	AT&SF 4s '95	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92½	92½	92½
12	AT&SF 4½s '48	102¼	101¾	101¾
1	AT&SFAkyM 4s '65	100	100	100
15	A C Line 4½s '64	67	66½	66½
19	A C Line 5s '45	81	80	80¼
2	Atl & Dan 1st2s '48	44	44	44
12	Austin&NW 5s '41	78	75⅞	78
5	B&O rfg 4s '95	34½	33¾	33¾
12	B&O rfg 6s '95ct	33	32½	32¾
1	B&O 1st 5s '48ct	67	67	67
17	B&O rfg 5s '95	31	31	31
32	B&O rfg 5s '95ct	30¾	29⅞	30
9	B&O 5s '96 P	31	30	31
2	B&O 5s '96 Pct	30	30	30
10	B&O 5s 2000D	30¾	30	30¾
11	B&O 5s 2000 Dct	30	30	30
142	B&O cv24½s '60	22½	21¾	22
31	B&O cv 4½s '60ct	21¼	20½	20½
7	B&OC 1st 4s '48	69	68¾	68¾
1	B&OPLEBWV 4s41ct	60½	60½	60½
5	B&O SW 5s '50	50⅛	50	50⅛
1	Bang & Aroo cn4s51	90	90	90
1	Beth Stl 4¼s60	105½	105½	105½
15	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	99	98½	99
91	Beth Stl 3½s 52	110⅞	110¼	110⅜
16	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	96	95⅝	95⅝
32	Boston&Me 5s 67	42	40¾	40¾
19	Boston & Me 4¾s 61	38	37½	37½
5	Boston&Me 5s 55	42½	42	42
1	Bkly Rdg 4s 66	103	103	103
15	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	73¾	73½	73⅝
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	108½	108⅛	108½
4	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
2	Bkly U G 5s 57 B	100⅛	100	100
1	Buff Gen El 4½s 81	111¾	111¾	111¾
17	Buf R&P 4½s 57	43⅝	42½	43
5	Buf R&P 4½s 57ct	42½	42½	42½
1	Bush Term 5s 55	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
26	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	97	95½	96¾
19	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	96¾	96⅛	96¾
5	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	95	95	95
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	93⅝	92½	93
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	94	93¾	93½
10	Can Nor 6½s 46	108	108	108
2	Can Pac 5s 44	100	100	100
8	Can Pac 5s 54	76¼	76¼	76¼
12	Can Pac 4s perp	59	58	58
4	Carriers&Gen 5s 50	95	95	95
2	Cen New Eng 4s '61	38	38	38
23	Cen Pac 5s '60	57½	56½	56⅞
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	73	73
3	Cen RR NJ 5s'87	22	22	22
2	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	20	20	20
2	Certain-td 5½s'48	74	74	74
1	ChampP&F(38)4¾s'50	102	102	102
29	C&O 3½s '96 D	94¾	94¼	94⅜
2	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
8	Chi&Alton 3s '49	14½	14	14
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	93	93	93
3	CB&Q 4s Ill'49	101	101	101
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	20	20	20
21	Chi&E Ill '51 ct	19¾	19½	19½
23	Chic Gt West 4s '59	23	22½	22¾
2	Chi Ind&Sou 4s '56	64½	64½	64½
22	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅝	9	9
3	CMSP&P 5s'75	3¼	3	3
1	CM&SP 4¾s '89P	28½	28½	28½
23	CCC&StL 4½s 77	61	60½	61
10	Clev & Pitss 4½s 81	101½	101½	101½
2	Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	90	90	90
11	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	83	82¾	83
5	ClevUnTerm 4¼s77C	76½	76½	76½
14	Col & So 4½s 80	42	41⅛	41½
6	Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	102½	102½	102¾
7	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103	102½	102¾
27	Colmbia G 5s 1961	100⅞	100½	100⅝
1	Col Ry P&L 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
18	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	104	103¾	103⅞
149	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	120¼	118½	119⅝
11	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
23	Con Edis 3¼s 46	105⅝	105¼	105¼
24	Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅝	105½	105½
2	Con Edis 3½s 58	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Con Edis 3½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102⅜	102	102
5	Con Rys 4h 54	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	Con Rys 4s 56	14	14	14
10	Consum Pow 3¾s 65	105	105	105
10	Consum Pow 3½s 70	102¼	102¼	102½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	150.42	34.15	25.30
Net change	—.06	— .22	—.01
Previous close	150.48	33.92	25.32
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Consum Pow 3½s 67	101½	101½	101½
18	Cosum Pow 3½s 65	102	101¼	102
10	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	100¼	100	100¼
10	Container 5s 43	100	100	100
31	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	111½	110⅞	111
2	Crane Co 3½s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Crown Cork 4s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Crucible Stl 4½s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	34½	34½	34½
8	Dayton P&L 3½s 60	105¼	104½	104½
39	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	66	65	65
1	D&RG 4s '36	11½	11½	11½
9	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4	3¾	3¾
2	Det & Mack 1st 4s '95	43½	43½	43½
6	DetEd 4½s '61	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
10	Det Ed 4s '65	108⅝	108½	108½
14	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
35	Erie rfg 5s '67	18	17½	17½
42	Erie rfg 5s '75	18	17¾	17¾
132	Erie gen lien 4s '96	27	27	27
18	Erie cv 4s '53 A	24	23⅞	24
5	Ere cv 4s '53 B	24	23	24
6	Erie Gene 6s '57	50¾	50¾	50¾
61	FirestnT&R3½s'48	103⅝	103	103⅝
95	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¾	9⅛	9½
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9½	8¾	8¾
2	GenAm Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
50	Gen Mot Accept3¼s'51	105½	105	105½
13	Gen Stl Cast5½s'49	77½	76¾	76¾
11	Goodrich 4¼s 56	102	101⅞	101⅞
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s-52	98	98	98
2	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	84½	84½	84½
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84½	84	84
6	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	101½	101¾	101¾
31	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	107½	107	107¼
33	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93¾	93½	93¾
1	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	100½	100½	100½
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	55	54	54
5	Housatonic 5s 37	41	41	41
1	Houst Oil Tex 4¼ 54	95	95	95
21	Hudson Coal 5s62A	42½	41⅞	42
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48	48	48
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15¼	15¼	15¼
8	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4	Ill Cen 4s 52	56	55¾	56
13	Ill Cen 4s 53	52½	51½	51½
9	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	56½	56¼	56½
27	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	54	52	53¾
2	Ill Cen 5s 55	64¾	64¾	64¾
28	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	57½	56¼	56½
31	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	53	52½	52¼
5	Ill Steel 4½s 40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	64	64	64
3	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Inland Stl 3¾s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9	Interb R Tr 7s 32	63¾	63½	63½
3	Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	63¾	63¼	63⅜
3	Interb R Tr 6s 42	29¾	29¼	29¾
18	Interb Rtr rfg 5s66	64¾	64¼	64¼
6	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	94¾	94½	94⅝
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	21⅜	20¼	20⅝
9	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17¼	17	17¼
7	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17¼	17	17
21	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	69¾	68¼	69¾
22	Int MerMar 6s 41	67⅞	66¾	66⅞
14	Int 2Paper 6s 55	93½	92½	92½
2	Int Paper 5s 47	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
73	Int Rys C Am 5s 72	73½	73½	73½
3	Int T&T 4½s 52	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
3	Int T&T 5s 55	53½	53½	53⅜
2	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	93½	93½	93½
2	KCFtS & Mem 3s 36	34¼	34⅛	34⅛
4	KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	34	34	34
7	K C Term 4s '60	106½	106	106
1	Keith (BF) Ry 4s '46	100½	100½	100½
2	Kings Co Lt 4½s '54	105	105	105
10	Koppers Co 4s '51	99	98⅝	98⅝
2	Lac Gas 6s '43A	47	47	47
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	52	51¾	51¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	51¾	51¾	51¾
3	LautoNil inc '75	32	32	32
1	Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
5	Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	34	34	34
9	Leh Val T Terms5s'54	51	51	51
9	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	53	53	53
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20½	20½	20½
32	Loews 3½s '46	97	96½	97
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89	89	89
8	Louis&N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	104	104	104
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	76	76	76
5	Manati Sug 4s'57	39½	39	39½
5	Manhat Ry 4s'90	66	65½	66
13	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	95	94¾	94¾
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	9	9	9
15	M-K-Tex 5s'62A	28½	27	27
11	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	12½	12¼	12½
4	M-K-T 4½s'78	24	24	24
16	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	11½	10¾	10¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¼	18¼	18¼
12	Mo Pac 5s '80H	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
2	Mo Pac 5s H 80ct	17	17	17
10	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	17¾	17¾	17¾
19	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	17¼	17	17¼
3	Mohk&O 4½s'77	27½	27½	27½
14	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	94⅝	94¼	94½
10	Mor&Essex 5s '55	52	51¾	52
19	Mor&Essex 4½s'55	46⅞	45⅞	46⅛
6	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	52	51¾	52
19	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	104⅜	104⅛	104¼
6	Nat Distil 3½s'49	99¼	99	99
4	Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	102¾	102¾	102¾
93	Natl Steel 3s '65	98¾	98	98¼
4	N Eng RR 5s '45	27	27	27
2	N Eng RR 4s '45	26½	26½	26½
1	NEngT&T 4¼s'61B	117¾	117¾	117¾
4	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	38½	38	38
2	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	36	36	36
53	NY & Hutnam 4s '93	53	53	53
45	NYC rfg 5s 2013	69	68	68⅝
76	NYC 4½s 2013A	62¾	62¼	62¼
60	NYC cin 4s '98	67¾	66½	66½
10	NYC 3¾s '46	80½	80½	80½
11	NYC cv 3½s '52	72½	72	72
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	80½	80¼	80¼
3	NYCh&StL 6s '41	76½	76	76
18	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	70	69¼	69½
45	NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	62¼	61⅜	61½
5	NY Conn RR 4½s'53	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
10	NY Edis 3½s'65	702	101⅞	102
3	NY Edis 3¼s'66	102¾	102¾	102¾
18	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18¼	18½
20	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	26½	25¾	26
15	NYNH&H 4½s '67	19	18½	19
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	16	16	16
4	NYNH&H 4s '57	8¾	8	8¼
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	NY&R Gas'68s'51A	10½	10¼	10½
3	NY Steam 3½s'63	97⅞	97	97
1	NY Tel 3¼s'40	9	9	9
7	NY Tel 3¼s'67	103½	103½	103½
12	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	100⅝	100½	100⅝
10	Norf&W 4s'96	117	117	117
6	Nor Am Co 4s'59	104½	104	104
7	Nor Am 3¾s'54	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
8	Nor Am Co 3½s'49	102¼	101⅜	101⅜
27	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅝	64½	65½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58	58	58
3	Nor Pac 4½s'2047	54¼	54¼	54¼
5	Nor Pac 4s'97	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	46	45⅞	46
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	101	101	101
6	Ohio Ed 4s'67	104½	104¼	104½
9	Ohio Ed 4s'65	105⅞	105¾	105¾
15	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	100¾	100	100
2	Ont Pw N Falls 5s'43	101	100½	101
13	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	102½	102	102¼
8	Otis Steel 4½s'62A	77	77	77
25	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	103⅛	101¾	101¾
16	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	105	104⅜	104⅜
14	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	108	107⅞	107⅞
4	Pac T&T 3⅜s'66B	101½	101½	101½
2	Pac T&T 3⅜s'66C	101⅝	101½	101½
5	Pen Co 4s '52E	100	100	100
2	Pen Co 4s '63	100½	100½	100½
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41A	95	95	95
15	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	102⅝	102¼	102¼
6	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	103	102⅛	102¾
5	Pen P&Lt 5s '68	105	104⅞	105
62	Phila Rap Tr	9¾	9¼	9½
1	Phila Rap T pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2	Phillips-Jon pf	10	33	33
45	Phoen pf (2¾k)	20	40	40
51	Pirelli (3.894e)	20	49¾	49¾
3	Pitt & West Va	480	19½	18
90	Pitt CC&St L (5)	10	90	90
95	Pitt Coke pf (5)	30	80	79
166	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	20	166	163
175	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	20	159	159
48	Pitt Steel pf B	120	48½	47
243¼	Pitt Stl 5% pf	370	25½	24
40½	Pitt Steel pr pf	130	40	38¼
119¾	Proc & G pf (5)	150	116	115
142	Pitt Y & A pf (7)	10	142	142
166	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	210	155	153
11½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	60	7½	7½
54	Real Silk Hos pf	20	47½	47½
15¼	Reis R & Co 1 pf	20	13¾	13¾
74	Rens & Sar (8)	20	74	74
84	Rev Cop & B pf	20	84	84
56	Rev Cop 5¼% pf	40	49½	49½

$66,582,000 Issue Of New York Power Bonds Authorized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Public Service Commission has authorized the issue of $66,582,000 New York Power and Light Corporation 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds, due in 1964, to be sold not later than Oct. 16, at not less than 104.14 and accrued interest, according to an announcement by the commission. The utility is a subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation.

The proceeds, which are not to be less than $69,338,495, will be applied with other necessary funds, solely and exclusively toward redemption of $66,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds due in 1967; to redemption of $269,000 of 5 per cent bonds due in 1946 of the Port Henry Light, Heat and Power Company, and to the payment at maturity of $313,000 of 5 per cent bonds due Nov. 1, 1939, of the Troy Gas Company. Both these companies are affiliates of New York Power and Light.

In authorizing the issue of 3¾ per cent bonds the commission rescinded its previously granted authority to issue 3⅜ and 3½ per cent bonds. The 3¾ per cent bonds will be sold to 13 insurance companies for investment purposes.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 6

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fisher	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Am Pneumt pf	1⅛	1	1	1⅜
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	90	90	90	88
8.75	Bos & Albany	90	89	89	88½
8.00	Bos Edison	147¼	146¼	146¼	146½
5.00	Bos Elevated	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44
..	B&M pr pf	13½	13	13	13
..	B&M A pf	2	2¾	2¾	3
..	B&M 6% A pf	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14¾	14¾	14¾	13
..	Cliff Mining	50c	50c	50c	30c
..	Copper Range	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7
..	E Gas & Fuel	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
..	E Gas&E pf	23½	23⅛	23⅛	22¼
..	E G&P pr pf	40	39	39	38¾
..	E M SR 1st pf	66	66	66	65½
..	E M SR pf B	18	18	18	20
..	Eastern SS	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
1.00	Employers Gr	19½	19½	19½	19¾
2.50	First Nat Sts	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	45½
..	Hath Bak pf	29	29	29	29
.60b	Loew's Boston	14½	14½	14½	14
..	Maine Cent	8½	8½	8½	8
..	Mass Util A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2¾
..	Mergenthaler	18	18	18	18
.37½	N E G&E pf	37½	37½	37½	38¼
..	Narr Rac A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3.00a	N E Tel&Tel	116½	116	116½	115¼
..	North Butte	55c	55c	55c	59c
..	Old Colony	87½c	87½c	87½c	90c
..	Pac Mills	18½	18¼	18½	18⅜
..	Quincy Min	2⅜	2½	2⅜	3
.40	Shawmut As	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
.95a	Torrington	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	74	74	74	74¾
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	40½	40	40	40

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Canada 3s 67	80½	80	80½
15	Canada 2½s 45	90	90	90
10	Canada 2¼s 44	90	90	90
1	Chile Mk Bk 6½s 57	14	14	14
2	Chile MB 6½s 57asd	10½	10½	10½
5	Chile 6s 61 Jan	15½	15½	15½
5	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Colum 6s 61 Jan	24	23¾	23¾
39	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	24½	24	24
1	Colom Mt Bk 6½s 47	22½	22½	22½
7	Copenhag 5s 52	55	55	55
3	Cuba 5½s 53	101½	101½	101½
3	Cuba 5½s 45	73	73	73
5	Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	103	103	103
10	Denmark 6s '42	74¾	74¾	74¾
6	Denmark 5½s '55	65	63½	63½
4	Dom R

Gain in Industry Brings Production to New Two-Year Peak

'Dust Bowl' Dry Again, Increases Farm Relief Load

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Department officials said that they anticipated a sharp upturn in the farm relief load in the so-called "dust bowl" region of the Great Plains as a result of a serious late summer and fall drought.

Farming has been brought to a virtual standstill, they said, in a wide expanse of territory extending from the Rocky Mountains eastward into the Mississippi Valley and from the Dakotas south into Texas.

Although this region normally produces the bulk of the nation's wheat crop, only a small percentage of farmers has been able to seed or prepare land for next year's crop. Winter wheat normally is sown in September and early October.

Crop and weather bureau officials said that drought conditions were more severe than in the autumns preceding the disastrous droughts of 1934 and 1936. In those years, the government was called on to extend financial aid to thousands of farmers.

The weather bureau reported that last month was the driest September of record in some interior sections of the country. Aggravating the dry situation were abnormally high temperatures in the midwest.

Drought conditions were especially severe, the weather bureau said, in the lower plains area, where wells were failing and most streams were dry.

Officials said that unless soaking rains fall soon, destructive dust storms may be expected. Several already have been reported in western Kansas and western Oklahoma. In some areas, farmers have been forced to place livestock on winter feed many weeks ahead of normal.

It was emphasized, however, that because of huge surpluses of wheat and other grains as well as livestock feed, there was no danger of a shortage of bread materials or of meats for the nation as a whole.

In the drought area, officials said, are thousands of farmers who were about to "get on their feet" as a result of loans and grants made by the Farm Security Administration. Sharply reduced crops, due to a new drought, would wipe out the gains these farmers have made.

U. S. Industry Given Sealed Orders to Be Filled in Case of War

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Department officials disclosed details of the industrial mobilization plan showing that 10,340 plants have been given sealed orders for munitions and supplies to be filled in the event of war.

Some 70,000 items are involved. Of the 10,340 plants, 9,431 would produce supplies for the army and 909 for the navy.

The preparations for a possible emergency have no connection with the present European war, it was said, as the War Department mobilization plans have been in preparation under a congressional act since 1921.

The breakdown of the tentative orders shows that a triangle based on Pittsburgh, Boston, and Wilmington, Del., would bear at least 60 per cent of the load. The number of plants in various states follows:

Alabama 90; Arkansas 17; Connecticut 393; District of Columbia 8; Florida 15; Georgia 172; Louisiana 36; Maine 74; Maryland 192; Massachusetts 764; Mississippi 24; New Hampshire 59; New York 1,321; North Carolina 137; Rhode Island 163; South Carolina 101; Tennessee 115; Vermont 38; Virginia 109.

The number of plants in some of the large cities included: New York 352; Boston 132; Philadelphia 680; Atlanta 36; Chicago 500.

Stock Exchange Member Borrowings Off in Month

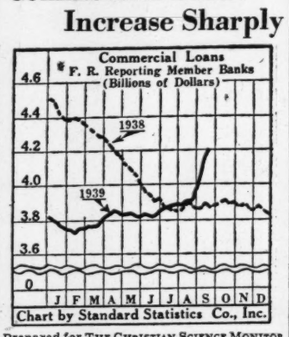
NEW YORK (AP)—Collateral borrowings of New York Stock Exchange members dropped $41,517,687 during September to $467,059,867, the exchange reported.

The low point for brokers loans since 1929 was $241,599,943 on Aug. 1, 1932 compared with the record high of $8,549,383,979 on Oct. 1, 1929.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
1864—75 YEARS OF SERVICE—1939
165 Dudley Street, Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS OCTOBER 16
Deposits received by mail

COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICE
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Commercial Loans Increase Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The striking upward movement of the total of commercial loans, is in sharp contrast to the record of a year ago, when after their drop in the first half of 1938, the totals moved inconclusively for more than six months.

Shell Oil Starts Construction Of Gasoline Plant

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Shell Oil Company announced construction had begun on a new natural gasoline extraction plant in the Magnolia Field of Columbia County, Ark.

The plant, with daily intake capacity of 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas, will be owned jointly by Shell, Atlantic Refining Company and others. Shell is in charge of construction and will operate the plant upon completion. It was estimated daily production would be 50,000 gallons.

Contracts for construction and materials totaling more than $600,000 have been awarded.

The contract for construction of the plant proper went to the Gasoline Plant Construction Corporation of Houston, Texas, on its bid of $460,000. Compressor equipment will be supplied by Ingersoll Rand & Company of Phillisburg, N. J.

The company estimated an additional $143,000 would be spent for labor and materials for the pipe line gathering and residue system.

The lines will be laid by the Latex Construction Company of Houston, Texas, and the pipe will be furnished by the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio, and the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Company and Spang-Chalfant & Company, both of Pittsburgh.

Delivery of pipe is scheduled for Nov. 1, and in the meantime work is proceeding on the camp and plant site.

More than 100 men will be employed in construction of the gas plant, and it is expected total employment on the project will reach a peak of 150 to 175 men.

Utility to Build Generating Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, President, Commonwealth & Southern Corp., announced plans for immediate construction of a $4,000,000 generating plant at Macon, Ga.

That plant and the one in Mobile, Ala., announced several weeks ago, were said to be the first major utility construction developments in the South since the beginning of Tennessee Valley Authority electric operations.

Both resulted, it was said, from the "recent limitation of the area of TVA's operations and the generally more favorable attitude on the part of legislative bodies toward business and the utilities," and also "steadily increasing demands for electric service."

The new steam operated plant at Macon will have an initial installation consisting of a 35,000 kilowatt turbo generator and the building will be capable of accomodating two additional units of the same capacity. Construction will be completed in 1941.

The new plant is part of a $22,000,000 expansion program of Commonwealth & Southern, increasing its generating capacity by 210,000 kilowatts, and including plants at Bay City, Mich., and additions at Peoria, Ill., Toronto, O., together with transmission line improvements at various places.

Freight Rates Up Sharply On Wood Pulp From Abroad

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tariff Commission reported that freight and insurance charges on shipment of wood pulp from Scandanavian and other European countries had increased sharply and that there was "much doubt" as to the amount of pulp that could be delivered even at the increased charges.

The comment was contained in a partial report to the Senate on a study started last summer.

The commission noted that Sweden, Norway, Finland and other European countries "in recent years have been supplying over two-thirds of the total imports of wood pulp into the United States."

Raymond B. Stevens, commission chairman, said that under present conditions resulting from the war, "the situation in wood pulp changed in the course of a few days from a buyers' to a sellers' market."

N. Y. Telephone Gains 54,591 Instruments

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Company reported a gain of 4,860 instruments in September, compared with 6,767 in September last year.

For the year to date the company has added 54,591 phones, against 10,589 in the similar 1938 period.

Industrial Pace Nearing That Of 1937, Says Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that American industry, stimulated by the war and domestic factors, had increased its production almost to the level attained in the 1937 recovery spurt.

The September production rate averaged 110 per cent of the 1923-25 base period, the board's monthly bulletin estimated. It added that output raced well ahead of 110 in the latter part of September. This brought the index close to the 118 per cent peak of 1937, the highest point reached since the depression started in 1929.

Last year's high was 104, reached in December. The year 1939 started out with industry rated at 101. During a dull spring, the index slipped to 92. June brought a rise to 98, July to 101, and August to 102. This pre-war spurt was emphasized by the board.

However, the report added that while "employment and national income increased substantially, as is usual, they expanded less rapidly than industrial activity."

The Latin American Trade

The report summarized business conditions at a time when various governmental agencies were studying the possibility of larger export trade to Latin America and other neutral countries cut off from European supplies.

While most are agreed that some stimulation of trade with South America is certain, Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission suggested today that business men should not raise their expectations too high.

With reference primarily to the shipping situation, he said that "the idea that we are going to find plenty of opportunity for all of us in South America just doesn't hold water."

He added that there had been a "lot of misinformation" about trade with South America and that there was a great deal of difference between "cash on the barrel head" and the barter trade in which some South American countries have engaged with Germany.

Much of the expectation of greater trade with South America has been based on the theory that the United States might supply markets held by Germany prior to the war.

Industry's potential power needs, in the light of war-stimulated activity, were discussed during the day by President Roosevelt and C. E. Groesbeck, Chairman of the board of the Electric Bond & Share Company.

Mr. Groesbeck told reporters after his White House visit that "the power companies are in much better shape to meet any emergency than at the beginning of the last war."

Watching Price Inflation

The Reserve Board's report noted that the war, in addition to increasing industrial activity, had "resulted in abrupt price changes and sharp increases in activity in the commodity and financial markets of this country.

"Prices of basic commodities advanced in September, reflecting chiefly heavy purchases by manufacturers and distributors, but to some extent also speculative activity by traders," the report said.

Statistical tables in the report showed that the prices of 30 sensitive commodities jumped 20 per cent in the first week of the war.

The rate of this gain alarmed many Administration officials, and the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council of 53 prominent business and financial leaders discussed here voluntary means of carrying out a pledge to act as "liaison" between the government and business in checking "unwarranted price increases."

The Reserve Board attributed the industrial gain largely to increased production of steel, automobiles, textiles, shoes, petroleum, and coal.

The board also reported "demand for business loans at commercial banks has increased sharply in recent weeks.

"A part of this demand represents a seasonal increase, but much of it appears to be for funds to finance the purchase of additional inventories and the expansion of current operations," it said.

Arizona Mine Workers To Get 5 P. C. Pay Raise

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Approximately 10,000 Arizona mine and smelter workers will receive five per cent wage increases this week under agreements with producers which guarantee them additional money whenever the price of copper holds to a new price level for 30 days.

Biggest group affected is the 5,700 workers of Phelps Dodge Corporation, which operates mines in four localities, as well as a smelter. The new wage scale becomes effective for this group Oct. 7.

Portugal Places Railway Coach Order With Budd

NEW YORK (AP) — The Wall Street Journal said it understood a $1,500,000 order by Portugal for American railroad coaches had been placed with the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co.

It was understood the company would fill the order with 28 stainless steel coaches to be constructed in its Philadelphia plant, shipped in sections to Portugal, and there assembled by Budd engineers.

U. S. Seen Having an Adequate Supply of Vital Raw Materials

NEW YORK (AP)—A war emergency would now find the United States with adequate supplies of most vital raw materials, industrial steel sources said.

Last February, Tom Girdler, Chairman, Republic Steel Corp., said:

"Down in Kentucky buried in deep underground vaults we have stored away a vast pile of gold. The time might come when we would gladly give all of that gold for a pile of desperately needed manganese or chromium."

This warning, and others from industrialists, similar warnings from President Roosevelt and Government officials, were given in time so that the United States is now believed to have at least a year's emergency store of essential imported ingredients used in steel making, these sources said.

Buy Up Materials

Spurred by warnings, new Federal legislation authorized expenditure in four years of $100,000,000 for vital war supplies. The first allotment of $10,000,000 of this was made available for spending this year for stores of four commodities — manganese, chromium, tin and tungsten.

Manganese is used today to deoxidize steel, thus aiding in producing a clean metal, and for its "toughening" effect. Thus it is a necessity in abrasion-resisting steel for moveable, wearing parts of machinery.

Principal high-grade manganese deposits are in India, Africa, Russia and Brazil.

There are also deposits in Cuba, the western "copper country," and in Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama.

In Cuba a unique plant has made lowgrade deposits there available for United States consumption, by development of the "flotation process" on a commercial scale. Since only a small body of water would have to be policed by the navy, this supply is practically a domestic supply.

In the United States the deposits of manganese are low-grade ores, but rising prices, trade sources said, would probably stimulate production.

Tungsten Important

Tungsten is used for high speed tools, bulb filaments, chemicals, and tanning of white leather. The first use is the important strategic one.

Principal world sources are in China, with deposits in British Malaya and in the United States. High prices in 1937 brought out biggest domestic production since the World War.

Production areas are in Nevada principally; also Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Washington. Production in 1937, recent peak year, totaled 3,500 short tons, insufficient for wartime needs.

Chromium is used for making fine, hard steel, for refractory and chemical purposes. It is produced principally in southern Rhodesia; also in South Africa, Soviet Russia, and Turkey. Cuba produces a low grade ore in quantity. A newly discovered source is in the Philippine Islands. Supplies from all these sections might be restricted in war. Cuba in 1937 was the second largest exporter of chromite to the United States, (South Africa first).

There are limited deposits in scattered sections in the United States, of an inferior grade.

World tin sources are in British Malaya, United Kingdom, China, and Netherlands India. Small amounts in 1937 were obtained from the Black Hills region of South Dakota and from South Carolina.

N. Y. Merchants Association Sounds Out Trade Possibilities in Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — In an effort to bring about increased interchange of commodities in the Western Hemisphere to offset loss of trade due to the European war, letters have been addressed to 29 chambers of commerce and 58 banks in leading South and Central American cities by the Merchants' Association of New York, it was announced by John Lowry, President of the Association.

"We believe the European war, particularly if protracted, will disrupt the normal channels of trade and alter materially, for a time at least, the sources of supply of many buyers in the Western Hemisphere," an English translation of a letter sent to a Brazilian bank reads in part.

"Buyers in the United States will be investigating, as many have already done, the possibility of purchasing in your country materials and supplies previously obtained from Europe, so that they may be sure of a constant source of supply.

"There are doubtless certain commodities or native products in your country which have not in the past been shipped to the United States in volume, but for which there may now be a market in the United States because of the stoppage of the customary sources of supply or because of the increased cost of obtaining goods from such competitive sources due to war conditions.

"Also, buyers in your country may be seeking new sources for products, formerly purchased in Europe, which may be available in the United States and for which this country may now be a competitive supplier."

Business Council To Aid Campaign Against Price Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council has turned its attention to Latin American trade possibilities after joining in the Administration's campaign against "unwarranted price increases."

The council, composed of 53 leaders in industry and finance, agreed to act as a liaison between government and business in keeping a watchful eye on the price situation resulting from the war in Europe.

The council said its action would be in a strictly voluntary capacity. Its membership consists of heads of many large corporations.

Retail Food Prices Off 1 P. C. in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department said average retail prices of staple foods declined about 1 per cent during the Sept. 26-Oct. 3 week.

Reports from 12 major cities showed lard prices down 5 to 10 per cent, pork chops down 4 per cent on the average, round steak unchanged or a bit lower; salmon, butter and eggs tending upward.

Navy beans and sugar stayed well above the "pre-war" level of mid-August, sugar costing from 9 to 29 per cent more and the beans from 10 to 55 per cent more.

Shippers Advised to Carry 'Straight' Bills of Lading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department advised American shippers to carry "straight" bills of lading in order to avoid trouble with the European blockade.

Officials explained that a "straight" bill of lading named the consignee, and contrasted with "to order" bills of lading which are not made out to specific consignees and usually are intended for merchandise to be sold to anyone who wants it in the country of destination.

Vessels also will save time when examined by blockade officials if they have extra copies of their manifests, the Department said.

Penna. Airlines Forms New Department of Stations

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Pennsylvania-Central Airlines announced the formation of a department of stations "because of the increasing growth and development of the company."

M. A. Crowder, former station manager at Washington, D. C., was named chief of the new department. He will direct supervision and operations of 20 stations in eight states and the selection, training and efficiency of station personnel.

Montreal Exchange Holiday

MONTREAL (CP) — Montreal Stock Exchange and Curb Market here announced that the two exchanges will remain closed Oct. 9, Monday, Thanksgiving Day.

Pelley 'Oil' Letter Seen Basis For Anti-Trust Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Monopoly Investigating Committee abruptly halted a witness in the midst of his testimony that major railroads and oil campanies had planned to "injure, if not destroy" independent petroleum dealers and truckers in the southeast.

The witness, Eugene L. Orvis, Jersey City traffic lawyer, was asked to step aside temporarily after he read into the record a copy of the letter he said had been sent by J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, to high officials of 13 major oil companies in 1935.

Text of Letter

The text of the letter read that the oil companies agreed to discontinue trucking oil from their water terminals and refineries to the interior and simultaneously discontinue delivering their products to trucks of dealers or buyers.

The railroads in southeastern territory, the copy said, agreed to do their best to effect a readjustment of inter-territorial freight rates on petroleum products into southeastern territory, to "reform" leases on their property used for filling stations and to discourage such leases in the future.

Senator O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming, in halting Mr. Orvis' testimony, asserted that if the letter were true it "lays the basis of an anti-trust suit."

Chairman O'Mahoney insisted, however, that the committee must have proof of the authenticity of the letter. At the suggestion of Leon Henderson, of the Securities Commission, Committee Secretary, the committee agreed to consider at an executive session whether to subpoena Mr. Pelley or other witnesses who could testify as to the letter's validity.

Mr. Snyder said that so far there had not been sufficient time for the necessary investigation preliminary to an anti-trust proceeding. He said the first knowledge the Justice Department had of the letter came within the last two months in connection with the preparation of Mr. Orvis' testimony.

Orvis Names Companies

Mr. Orvis, who prefaced his testimony with assertions that the major oil companies make the railroads carrying their products "jump through a hoop," named the following companies as recipients of the purported Pelley letter:

"Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Texas Company; Sinclair Refining Company; Shell Eastern Petroleum Products; Cities Service Company; Atlantic Refining Company; Standard Oil Company of Kentucky; Gulf Refining Company; American Oil Company; Pan American Petroleum Company; Pure Oil Company of Tennessee; Wofford Oil Company of Georgia; Pure Oil Company of the Carolinas."

United Continues Portfolio Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—United Corp., investing company, reported that during the period July 1 to Sept. 30 it had added to its portfolio diversified (non-utility) securities totaling $1,176,883.

Together with previous quarter similar investments, this made a total of $3,623,594. There remains not so invested $4,376,406 of the "not more than $8,000,000" which was approved by a Securities and Exchange Commission order of last March 13. By virtue of a four-months extension granted by the SEC Sept. 19, the company now has until Jan. 13, next, to complete the investment.

Although the company during the quarter disposed of holdings of 13,500 shares of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. and 14,300 shares of Niagara Hudson Power Corp., in open market transactions, its actual holdings of utility shares were increased through acquisition during the period of the portfolio of New York United Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary, up to the date of the latter's dissolution Sept. 13.

Two largest investments in the new list, dollar value, were in Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., and Chrysler Corp.

Excess Reserves At New High Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of banks continued their weekly march into new high record ground with a peak of $5,360,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 4.

The Federal Reserve Board said the total was $30,000,000 higher than the preceding week because of Treasury purchases of gold and deficit expenditures.

For the first week since the European war disturbed the Government bond market, the board also reported, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks bought no Government bonds. In previous weeks the banks bought heavily in order to slow the decline in Government bond prices.

Governmental investments of the 12 banks declined $19,000,000, however, because the banks did not replace that much of short-term Treasury bills which matured during the week.

British India Puts Export Embargo on War Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — An embargo by British India on exports of specified goods to all countries except Burma, unless express permission is obtained from the collector of customs, was announced in an extraordinary Gazette of India, according to a Department of Commerce report from Calcutta.

The following goods are subject to these restrictions: Arms, ammunition, and explosives; optical instruments; surgical and veterinary instruments, apparatus, and appliances (including electro-medical apparatus); unexposed photographic plates, films and papers (excluding cinema films); raw flax; camphor; sulphur; bleaching powder and chlorine; mercury and its compounds; sulphuric acid; sodium carbonate (including soda ash); sodium bicarbonate; caustic soda; potassium carbonate; caustic potash; tetraethyl lead; canned and bottled provisions; drugs, medicines and sera; ammonia and ammonium compounds.

August Lead Production In U. S. Tops a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of lead in the United States during August reached a total of 39,000 short tons, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. This compared with 37,021 tons produced in July and 25,547 tons in August 1938.

Stock at the end of August dropped to 117,985 tons from 124,017 at the end of July and compared with 142,868 tons on hand on Aug. 31, 1938.

August domestic shipments of the metal were 45,025 tons against 42,636 tons in July and 38,343 tons in August, 1938.

First Nat'l Bank of N. Y. Reports Rise in Deposits

NEW YORK (AP)—The First National Bank of New York reported deposits on Sept. 30 totaled $620,818,857. This compared with $530,541,521 at the end of 1938.

Holdings of United States Government securities increased to $278,298,058 from $244,041,103 at the end of 1938, while loans and discounts declined to $42,784,331, compared with $49,318,216.

Indicated earnings were $18.71 a share on the capital stock for the September quarter, compared with $21.32 in the like 1938 period.

Hudson Sales at 10-Year High for September Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail sales of Hudson cars in the United States for the week ended Sept. 30 were the highest for any comparable week since Septmber 1929, G. H. Pratt, general sales manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company, reported.

Sales for the week totaled 1,760 units compared with 1,502 for the previous week, marking the third consecutive week in sales gains, and an increase of 250 per cent over the same week a year ago, Mr. Pratt states.

Retail sales for the month totaled 5,356 units, an increase of 149 per cent over the same month a year ago. New retail outlets added so far in the new model season total 225.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Famous "Blue Ribbon" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-K, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS with "Santa Claus" Mailing Service. Unusual selling idea! Large selection Personals with name, low as 50 for $1. Outstanding "21 in" Feature Assortment, 10 others. Up to 100% profit. Write Janes Art Studios, 330 Anson Place, Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA MONEY — Take orders for Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names inscribed. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1.00. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples Free. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. H-24, New York City.

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1 Earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest fad! 100% profit. 50 NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $1. Many other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 919 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

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FOR SALE, BAY MARE, 8 years, 15-2 hands, weight 1000 lbs.; registered; proven ability in show ring and endurance test; complete information and price discussed when mare is shown to purchaser. Write for appointment. WALTER WEIR, 15 Ampersand Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book. "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, be independent; learn details new sales plan; branded hosiery, lingerie; part time, commission. Cardinal, 320 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Erecting engineer, 26 years' experience on power and refrigerating machinery, seeks position as master mechanic or chief engineer; married, will go anywhere; references. RAYMOND HOLLUP, 1118 West Pierce Street. Tel. Mitchell 5959.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Large 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

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PARKING MASS. STATION AUTO PARK 25c All Day
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Braintree, Massachusetts, 578 Washington St.
THE BUSY BEE BEAUTY SALON
Tel. Bra. 1841 for Permanent or Manicure

HELP WANTED

POLISH translator for occasional translations into Polish; well educated; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSEMAID for infant, experienced, willing to do upstairs work; Christian Scientist desired who appreciates good home 40 miles from New York; write fully stating age, experience, references, education, height, weight, and salary willing to start with; enclose snapshot. Write P. O. Box A, New Canaan, Conn.

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THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

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FOR SALE—1-family house and garage, attractively located in Brookfield, Mass.; newly painted, ready for occupancy. Inquire Box 36, New Braintree, Mass.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—House in Philadelphia, Pa., with three bedrooms; well furnished. Write Mrs. A. WALLACH, 310 E. 44th St., N. Y. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan District Commission. Parks Division. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for repairs to bridge over the Boston & Maine Railroad (Central Massachusetts Branch), Alewife Brook Parkway, Cambridge, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m., Thursday, October 19, 1939. The wages paid to labor on this contract shall not be less than those prescribed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries in accordance with Chapter 461, Mass. Acts of 1935, and set forth in a schedule of minimum wages in the contract. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of the contract and specifications and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $3,000. Copies of the form of contract and specifications and plans can be obtained at the office of the Director of Park Engineering, 20 Somerset Street, Boston. A deposit of $2 with the Financial Secretary, Room 603, will be required for the plans and pamphlet and if the plans are returned with a bid or the plans and pamphlet are returned before the bids are opened, this deposit will be refunded, otherwise it shall be forfeited. The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM E. WHITTAKER, Secretary.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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CULTURED lady to represent manufacturer of high-grade line of children's wear, sold by appointment only; generous commission. Inquire of Mrs. Washburn, 838 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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CAPABLE nurse, governess, desires employment; small children; references exchanged; Christian Scientists preferred. MISS MELLOR, Route 1, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

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Free Winter Storage of Summer Garments
Pay Cleaning Charge Next Summer
Save your summer garments from disastrous effect of soil left in over winter months. Save closet space. Full protection against fire and theft.
We call and deliver.
Phone HIghlands 6330
Dave Goodman
"The Careful Cleanser"
865 Massachusetts Ave. 40 Mason St.
BOSTON, MASS.

Do You Need Cash?
SELL YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST STREET

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

Alves Gift and Photo Shop
349 WASHINGTON ST., BRAINTREE
A discount of 10% will be allowed on Personal Christmas Cards
Up to November 1st.
Our assortment is as complete as any in Boston.

BROCKTON

Fraser's
The Styles are brand new—but the comfort features are unchanged in the new
RED CROSS SHOES
FOR FALL
they're still only 6.50

A Smart Way to Save Money
LATEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF COATS AT LOW MILL PRICES

Beautifully Tailored . . . Fine Material
FOR WOMEN $16.50 to $22.50
FOR MEN $22.50 to $25.00
Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. On Route 28

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
FURRED SPORT COATS, $39.75
NOVELTY TWEEDS

Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY ON QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.
No Price Advance
Large Stock—Old Prices
New Christmas Suggestions
Ralph and Ruth Baker

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

H. ODABASHIAN & CO.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS
Washed Repaired
Strictly Hand Work
1428 Beacon St Tel. ASPinwall 7268

BOYLSTON PHARMACY
823 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill
Famous toiletries and candies. Visitors enjoy our excellent soda fountain and luncheonette
DELIVERY SERVICE LONG 4520

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
367 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Auto Inspection October
BEACONSFIELD GARAGE
106 Beaconsfield Rd. Aspinwall 0376

RENT A TYPEWRITER
2 months for $5.00
Machines Called For and Delivered
PAINE'S STUDENT STORE
STATIONERS
256 WASHINGTON ST. BEACON 0307

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Used Car Clearance Sale
All Makes and All Models
Prices are down
Harvard Automobile Co.
Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1230-38 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Square
Tel. TROwbridge 9460

YOU'LL LOOK BETTER in the STETSON SPECIAL, $5
—because it is styled for you by the world's most famous hatter . . . because it has the combination of flattering lines, perfect fit and new, exclusive International Colors that you will find only in a Stetson! And because, priced at five dollars, it is an outstanding hat value! See the Stetson Special today.
Harvard Coop. Society
HARVARD SQUARE

BELL & HOWELL Home Movie Cameras and Projectors make movie making easy and inexpensive. See them now. Budget if desired.
CLAUS GELOTTE CAMERA EXCHANGE 1290 Mass. Ave. Harvard Sq. Cambridge Mass.
Photo Supplies, Repair, Delivery Kirk 2366

SAGE'S
New Belmont Branch
59 LEONARD STREET
BELMONT CENTRE
Belmont 4500

EGAN'S MARKET
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
• Speedwell cream cheese and cottage cheese
• Home Bakery Products
KIR. 9300 221 CONCORD AVE.

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Wear-Ever Aluminum Harvest Sale

• 3-Piece Sauce Pan Set, 1.98
• 4 Star Cooker, 3 Qts. 1.98
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HEATING—HARDWARE
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily.
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON. 1000
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

Dedham, Westwood, Needham

Let us leave our delicious Milk at your door every morning. Just telephone Dedham 1401.
Fisher Dairy
ESTAB. 1861
50 East St. Dedham
Hyde Park, Milton, Roslindale, W. Roxbury

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

Let us
keep your Cookie Jar filled
The kinds that tempt the children and the unexpected callers.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693
"Distinctly Different"

F. H. Lane Company CLOTHIERS
LOW PRICES
will be maintained at this store during Fall season, regardless of market advance. Complete stock of Men's and Boys' Apparel now ready.

FRAMINGHAM

RAYFIELD'S
Framingham's Leading Specialty Shop offers during our
"Heart of the Season Sale"

Substantial savings in every dept. With rising prices, this sale is one of real opportunity.

Flowers
for All Occasions
SEAVER BROS., *Florists*
673 Concord St. Phone 8223
Flowers telegraphed anywhere

BATES STATIONERY CO.
Personal printed stationery
25 HOLLIS ST. PHONE 5205

LEWIS FURNITURE CO.
Fine Fall
FURNITURE
73 Irving St. Phone 3201

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday October 9, 10, 11th
MISS GERTRUDE NORTH
Expert Stylist and Fitter for CARTER FOUNDATION
will be in Wilson's Corset Department for consultations and advice.
WILSON'S
BUY COAL • COKE • OIL FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

FISH'S BAKERY
Home Made Bread, Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
116 Main Street Dial 3592

HAVERHILL

MITCHELL and CO.
MERRIMACK STREET
LINEN
Headquarters for October Brides

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service

"The Reliable Store"
Haverhill Rubber Co.
38 Main Street Tel. 1481
Profile Ski Suits and Mackinaws
for youngsters and grown-ups
Raincoats, Rubbers and Overshoes
for the family

JOHN W. PERRY & CO.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
12 Court Street Tel. 1445

FALL OPENING
Topcoats and overcoats $22.50 to $50.00
Our weekly or monthly budget plan is available to you.
The Manhattan Shop
Merrimack Street

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

H. R. NOYES
3 So. Central St., Bradford Tel. 2734
Dairy Products for Every Meal

HINGHAM

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
HINGHAM LAUNDRY
HING. 0790
Let a trial bundle convince you of our good service and low rates.
NEW THOR WASHER
with Electro-Rinse
Complete with Pump
$59.95
DRISCOLL RADIO & ELECTRIC
South St. Hing. 0018

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
30th ANNIVERSARY SALE
presents thrilling storewide values
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Walk-Over
NEW FALL FOOTWEAR now ready for your inspection
WALK-OVER SHOP
275 ESSEX STREET

It's time to change to HANES Winter Weight Underwear
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.

P. NUTTON
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
SALES—SERVICE
Serving Lawrence, Methuen, Andovers
Tel. Law. 4343, And. 1065

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowel 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
It's not too early to order your Thanksgiving and Christmas Goodies
Old English Fruit Cake 75c lb.
Old English Pound Cake 60c lb.
Homemade Mincemeat, Jellies, Pickles, etc., at lowest prices. Meals served in our Dining Rooms, 35c to $1.50
Lowell Women's Exchange
RENDEZVOUS RESTAURANT
24 MIDDLE STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
TEL. 25531

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
FALL ECONOMY DAYS
Thurs., Sept. 28th to Sat., Oct. 7th
9 Days of Value Giving

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Dollar Days in the Infants and Tots Dept.
CHERRY & WEBB'S

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

"The House for Service"

See Our Displays of New
Fall Furntiure
Draperies, Rugs, Lamps, and Linoleums
W. B. GIFFORD
97 and 99 Market Street

An Amazing New
BLANKET
Made entirely of special synthetic fibres (rayon) and wool—nothing else. 41% warmer by test than a widely known $5 blanket. 6 ft. x 7½ ft. And the price!
Only $5.00
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1939
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

WEDDING GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts that are sure to please the Bride
$1.00 and up
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
"24 Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Quality Grade Shoes
Drew's Arch—Queen Quality
Foot Delight—Enna Jetticks
Fitted by Experts
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
New Fall Styles Are Now Here
HIGGINS
107 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

COME AND SEE
The New Fall *Walk-Over* Shoes
for Men and Women
HARRY'S SHOE STORE
89 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN, MASS.
Shoes for the Entire Family

MEDFORD

First National Bank in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

MELROSE

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS

CLEMENTS
The Store of Cheerful Service

You'll enjoy the well groomed appearance of our fine dry cleaning. Your garments come back to you like new—restored to their original chic smartness.
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
14 B Emerson St., Stoneham, Mass.
Phone Stoneham 0621
CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PATTEE CORSET SHOP

523 Main St. Mel. 2134
New Fall Foundations, Wasp Waist Corsets
Floradora Girdles, Pantie Girdles—Detachable Garters and Crutch

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
BAB-O
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400 1 2 3

NEEDHAM

FORD CARS for 1940
on Display at
Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
JUST RECEIVED
"English Ribb" Wool Sox 50c to $1.00
NICKERSON'S

BUY RUBBERS NOW
See our special Scout Shoe
Shoes for ALL the family
JACOB'S SHOE STORE
42 CHESTNUT ST. Phone NEE 0819-W

State Inspection Now
CHAPEL STREET GARAGE
Official Sta. 11-403 Tel. NEE. 0647

OIL BURNERS
Installed and Serviced
Willett and Chadwick Coal Co.
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
'blue coal' — N. E. Coke
1036 Great Plain Ave. Phones NEE 1618, 0810

Road Service Batteries
JENNEY AERO SYSTEM
ADAMS BROS. Inc.
28 PICKERING ST.
Solvenized Oil and Gasoline
TELEPHONE 1449 NEE.

Brook Dale Farm, Inc.
Pure Fresh Milk
From our own accredited cows
Deliveries in Greater Boston
Call NEEdham 2152

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.
Order Your Personal Christmas Greeting Cards Now and Save 10%
Special Display for Monitor Readers
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, MGR.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Tel. 3790, 3791

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

FUEL
AKIN-DENISON Co.
PAINT
Main Office 206 Union St.

FUEL OIL COAL-COKE
HOLMES COAL CO.
Tel. 7932 552 Pleasant St.

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
PENN and TEXACO GASOLENE
True's Filling Stations
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

Painters—Decorators
Interior painting, exterior painting, murals, wall papering, floors resurfaced
CHESTER M. WILLIAMS
19 Rockridge Road, Waltham
Tel. Waltham 3430

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736 New. No. 1634 Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
FALL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Come and See Shop
318 WALNUT STREET
SPECIAL FALL CLEARANCE SALE
IT IS WISE TO INVESTIGATE

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1156

NEWTON — West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
Now Presenting
WINTER SPORTS OUTFITS
For the Whole Family
SWEATERS, SKIRTS, JACKETS, PARKAS, MACKINAWS, SKI SUITS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, SKI PANTS, SHOES, SKI BOOTS
BUY AT TODAY'S LOW PRICES
West Newton Square

Louis' Beauty Salon
All Branches of Beauty Culture
BRECK HAIR METHOD
Special Prices Mon., Tues., Wed. on Shampoo and Wave
1357 Washington St. West New. 2568

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3733

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smart Fall Shoes
in all the Latest Styles
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Boys and Girls
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

The Smart Hostess Serves
KULDA'S
Salted Nuts
38 SOUTH STREET

"Lily of France" Hosiery
In three or four thread chiffons or in durable medium service weights. In some stores at a dollar!
79c
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

New and Daniels
139 South St. BUY AT THE Esso SIGN Tel. 9575
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Verified Lubrication
Atlas Tires, Batteries and Accessories
Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

COOPER AUTOMATIC STOKER
FOR AUTOMATIC HEAT
Cooper Coal Co.
37 Fenn Street

Spencer Corsets
Corselettes, Girdles, Brassieres. We create a design especially for you.
MRS. MARTINEAU
Dial 2-1713

Marshall's Extra Light Honey
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Foy's Markets, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL COMPANY
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

CURTAINS!
Carefully laundered make cheerful homes
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRES. 5000

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
We carry White Bros. Milk
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
125 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 8570 1249 Hancock St.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE STREET
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

Every day—serve your family's favorite— **pure MILK** *from*

C. W. SPEAR
Cry 0610
37 Central Street Wakefield

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St. Reading Reading 0599

BOWSER & COMPANY
announces the opening of their new store two doors north of their former location and invites their patrons and friends to come in.
450 Main Street Wakefield

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanents

EVELYN
Beauty Shoppe
Individual Hair Styles
2 LINCOLN ST. Som. 8430

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
WESTINGHOUSE and GIBSON Refrigerators
6 cubic ft. 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Central Laundry Co.
Quality Service, Satisfaction Guaranteed
$50,000 of Latest Equipment Just Installed
MODERATE PRICES
Telephone Kirkland 7075-6

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers
New Ceilings,
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies

Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member, International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Everything for
BACK-TO-SCHOOL
Savings for students of all ages
J. C. PENNEY CO., INC.
254 Moody Street Waltham 1847

HEATH'S
393 MOODY ST. WALTHAM 3285
New Fall
Neckwear, Gloves, Sweaters
Blouses, Silk Underwear, Hosiery
Corsets

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM
(Continued)

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines.
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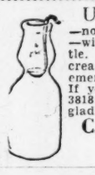
WATERTOWN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—no bother or extra expenses
—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle. With it you'll always have cream and milk ready for any emergency.
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Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
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Mobilubrication *Certified*
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Serving
CLEMENT'S
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Always pure and delicious
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Rib Roast .....25c and 29c
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3½ lb. average
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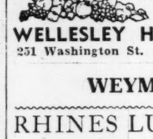

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ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

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Any make of car supplied
All Repairs
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CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

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This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

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High-Class GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Efficient Service Guaranteed
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Millinery; Spring Coats
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CHOICEST FRUIT
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Only reliable pelts used
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KNITWEAR . . .
FUR COATS . . .
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Daily Features Page

Transportation in China

Monitor Camera Club Photographs by Harriet Geithmann, Seattle

(1) Poling down the Hodzu River near Kyoto; (2) a water-carrier of Huchow; (3) a fruit vendor on the streets of Seoul; (4) the shrewd Chinese teach cormorants to fish for them; (5) an unwieldy load of casks in Soochow.

In Lighter Vein

Hey, That Lumberman Is In Again!

"I saw some Spinster Pines in the woods."

"Spinster Pines! Why?"

"Nobody axed them!"

A Real Gent

"So you finally heard from that college boy who took you out?"

"Yes. And he's a real gent, he is. He asked me if I got home from the dance he took me to all right."

Pamphlet Propaganda

Flight-Officer, back from air raid: "Sorry to be three hours late, Sir. I misunderstood instructions and pushed the leaflets under people's doors." — London Daily Herald.

Wasted Effort

Mother: "Now, Johnny, go and wash your face and hands before the visitors come."

Johnny: "Oh, yes; and then suppose they don't come?"—Sydney Bulletin.

Avoids All Risk

A farmer gave a job to a seedy-looking individual who had applied to him, and who assured him that he never got tired. When the employer went to the field where he had put the tramp to work, he found the latter lolling on his back under a tree.

"What does this mean?" asked the employer. "I thought you were a man who never got tired?"

"I don't," calmly responded the tramp. "This doesn't tire me."—Capper's Weekly.

Aha!

"Waiter, what is this?"

"That's a Scotch rarebit, Sir."

"And what is a Scotch rarebit?"

"A Welsh rarebit, with less cheese."

Original Excuse

When a man was summoned at Wigan yesterday for exceeding the speed limit he wrote:

"I am serving with the forces, and it will be impossible for me to appear owing to Herr Hitler's present mode of living."

The summons was withdrawn. —Manchester Guardian.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Almond Tree Shall Flourish'

In the course of a famous and beautiful passage in the book of Ecclesiastes, the writer refers figuratively to the time when "the almond tree shall flourish" (Eccl. 12:5)—a phrase the significance of which is not entirely certain.

It may be noted, however, that the almond is one of the very earliest of the Palestinian trees to burst into flower—so much so that it has been described as blossoming in mid-winter, being at its best in January or February. The blossom of one kind of almond tree is pink; while another—apparently that referred to here—is mainly white; and such a tree, when seen at a distance, appears to be a mass of snowy white, since the leaves do not come until considerably later.

It is generally considered that here the writer is referring to the snowy hair of an aged man as resembling such an almond tree in blossom.

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Sealyham Terrier

A dog recently become popular as a household pet, the Sealyham embodies power with great determination. Not as frivolous as most terriers, Sealyhams were found in the World War to be excellent dog-training material.

The Sealyham looks like the Scottie, except in color. His coat is white, with lemon, brindle, or badger markings on the head and ears. He stands firmly on stocky legs. He is never clumsy, and his body, though thick, is well proportioned. He is from 10 to 12 inches high and should not weigh much more than 20 pounds. His eyes must be dark hazel and he must have ears small and close to his cheek, a dark nose, wide nostrils and long, level jaws. A dense under coat should be covered with a top coat that is wiry and harsh.

Quick to understand and obey, he is prized by those who like a terrier for a pet but who prefer a dash of calmness mixed with the usual terrier spirit.

Daily Quotation

Sitting alone, meditate on your own faults; in conversation, talk not of other men's.
—CHINESE PROVERB.

It Has Been Said of Experience

Experience joined with common sense, to mortals is a providence.—Green.

To willful men, the injuries that they themselves procure must be their schoolmasters.—Shakespeare.

Experience is a jewel and it had need be so, for it is often purchased at an infinite rate.—Shakespeare.

To most men experience is like the stern lights of a ship which illumine only the track it has passed.—Coleridge.

Life consists in the alternate process of learning and unlearning, but it is often wiser to unlearn than to learn.—Bulwer.

No man was ever so completely skilled in the conduct of life as not to receive new information from age and experience.—Terence.

Experience is a safe light to walk by, and he is not a rash man who expects success in the future by the same means which secured it in the past.—Wendell Phillips.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: We favor three-dimensional pictures if the third dimension will add depth without increasing denseness.

San Francisco Chronicle: It is found one of our largest cities has been appropriating less than $15,000 annually for new library books, as the library had a book.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: It is safe to predict that a slight change will be made in the embargo law. The words "Stay away from my door" will be amended to read "Come and get it."

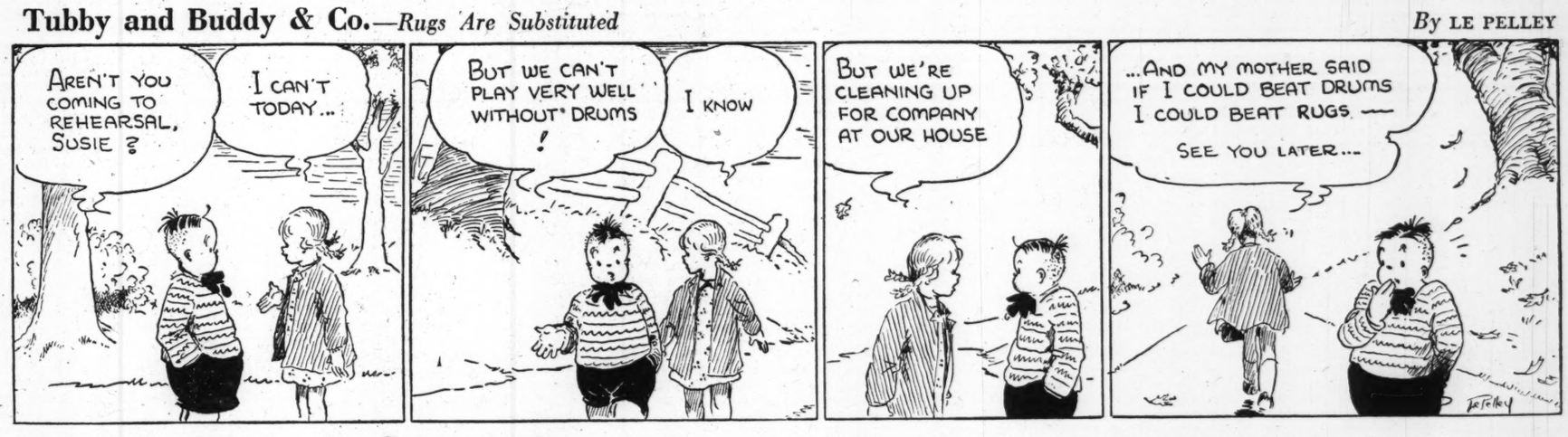
Detroit News: We supposed the Russians were sitting out this one, but it just comes to us that Russians dance sitting down.

Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Times Leader: "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" Not unless the President decided to move it ahead.

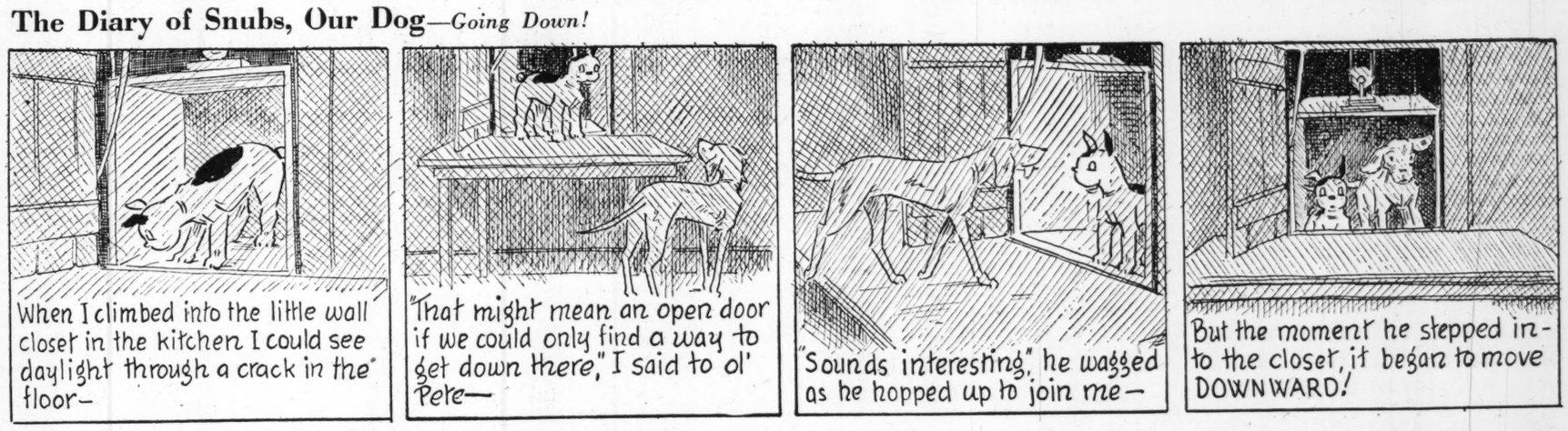
Des Moines Register: An old-time windjammer has arrived at Boston, the papers announce. But why so early? Election campaigning hasn't started yet.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rugs Are Substituted*

By LE PELLEY


AREN'T YOU COMING TO REHEARSAL, SUSIE ?
I CAN'T TODAY...
BUT WE CAN'T PLAY VERY WELL WITHOUT DRUMS !
I KNOW
BUT WE'RE CLEANING UP FOR COMPANY AT OUR HOUSE
...AND MY MOTHER SAID IF I COULD BEAT DRUMS I COULD BEAT RUGS —
SEE YOU LATER...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Going Down!*


When I climbed into the little wall closet in the kitchen I could see daylight through a crack in the floor—
"That might mean an open door if we could only find a way to get down there," I said to ol' Pete—
"Sounds interesting," he wagged as he hopped up to join me—
But the moment he stepped into the closet, it began to move DOWNWARD!

The Adventures of Waddles—*But It Seemed Like Three Weeks*

By THE HAGERS

AT TEN I STARTED UP TO BED, THEN SOMEONE KNOCKED. AND THERE STOOD TED!
"I'VE GIVEN UP MY FLIGHT WITH JOE; BUT, WADDLES, PLEASE DON'T LET HIM KNOW.
AN ALBATROSS FLEW BY. HE SAID ENDURANCE FLIGHTS LAST WEEKS, SIGHED TED.
"HOW MANY DAYS, TED, HAVE YOU FLOWN?" "JUST THREE!" I HEARD THE FLYER MOAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Man's Peace

The peace value of the speech just made in the Reichstag will inevitably be measured against the mentality from which it came. The Allies have made that mentality the issue.

Certainly only a mentality devoid of a sense of humor could put into almost identical words the oft-repeated "no more territorial demands" and expect to be taken seriously. Or fresh from a "triumph" in the smoking ruins of Warsaw say that armaments which allow any country to threaten another or to invade it by armed force must be eliminated.

Only a mentality that had kept from Germans the plea of Mr. Chamberlain before Poland was invaded could now so nearly repeat it in saying that there should be a general settlement but that a conference "cannot succeed under the threat of mobilization" (implying that only after French and German forces are demobilized in the West can peace come).

Only a mentality that had been forced desperately to reverse its whole policy could wave aside all these years in which Naziism has been saving Germany from Communism, taking Czechoslovakia because it threatened "to provide a bridge to Europe for Bolshevist aggression" (Reichstag speech of April 29, 1939), sending "volunteers" to Spain "in order to prevent Bolshevist lust for blood from spreading over Europe" (Reichstag speech of Jan. 30, 1939) and now make a virtue of having brought the Russian bear really into Europe—and within bombing distance of Berlin.

Only a mentality that thinks others have short memories could guarantee —with the striking exception of Rumania—the borders of surrounding states within little more than a year of another offer: "I give the guarantee: We do not want any Czechs" (Sportspalast speech of Sept. 26, 1938). Only a mentality that uses words with a meaning not usual to them could urge that the prosperity and happiness of each country is to be secured only through co-operation of all, within a day of saying (at Warsaw): "You arose at my command to defend our country from Polish attack." Only a mentality without appreciation of other people's thinking could expect the threat about "no more islands" to intimidate the British people.

Only a mentality without a sense of history would forget that only a few months ago he described German-Polish relations as so satisfactory as to rejoice all "true friends of peace" and recognized that "a state of 33,000,000 people will always strive for an outlet to the sea" and now declare that the fate of Poland is to be determined entirely by Germany and Russia.

Only a mentality lacking a sense of principle on which alone a stable peace can be founded could say that revision of Versailles by fear and force had brought stable conditions and that results not methods are the main consideration.

Only a mentality with no serious expectation or purpose of making peace but only of building up the morale of one people and breaking down that of others would have offered such peace terms in a radio oration.

Only those who must fight in a continuation of the war can say that peace shall not be made on such terms or with such a mentality. But those whose chief concern is to stay out of war will easily understand the inability—already forecast—of Britain and France to find hope of genuine peace in this speech.

An Unconvincing Protest

Monopoly is monopoly wherever found, and restraint of trade is restraint of trade, whether it comes about by a heavily-moneyed corporation driving competitors out of its field or by a labor union jacking up ultimate consumer costs through artificial regulations. For this reason Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the American Federation of Labor, took a rather weak position when in the Federation convention at Cincinnati this week he criticized Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, for his antitrust investigation into the practices of the building industry.

Any inquiry into construction costs as they exist today in the United States would be incomplete if it dealt only with costs of materials, financing charges, and contractors' profits. Hence, the Department of Justice very properly has included trade unions within the scope of the study and of possible consequent negotiations. Mr. Padway doubtless received the applause of a great many building trades delegates, but he has not placed the building trades in an attractive light.

A. F. of L. officials might better cooperate with this investigation instead of fighting it and help explore ways in which housing and other construction can be made less expensive—with probably no less year-round income to construction workers. To do this would make an immeasurably better impression on the public—which includes several millions in the ranks of labor who would like to acquire more reasonably-priced homes.

Conscience and Constituents

Commentators are asking: Should a Congressman vote in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, or should he follow the dictates of his conscience? The question has a bearing on the amendment of the Neutrality Act.

The answer seems to be that if a legislator, believing his stand likely to have repercussions at election time, is eager above all else to be re-elected, he will follow closely the expressed sentiment of the letters from home and the reports from his precinct workers. This does not necessarily exclude the dictates of conscience or honesty.

However, if, believing with Edmund Burke that a constituent is entitled to his representative's unbiased best thought on any pending issue, he has his constituents' interests genuinely at heart, the Congressman will vote according to the strict dictates of his conscience. This will always be so if his concept of government is national. The interests of any group of constituents are best served when the interests of the Nation are held paramount.

Essays in Propaganda

Grand Admiral Raeder's warning to the United States Government that the American ship, Iroquois, at sea with 584 American-bound passengers, might be sunk by the Allies in an effort to "frame" the German Government, appears to be typically clumsy propaganda. So clumsy, indeed, that President Roosevelt saw fit to tell the American people of the warning, leaving it to their good sense to discount it. They will do so with the same promptness with which they rejected German hypotheses that the British Athenia was sunk by the British themselves in an attempt to fasten guilt on Germany.

However, many may question the wisdom of the Administration's handling of the situation. The wide publicity accorded the Raeder report smacks of propaganda even as the report itself does. The sending of a convoy to insure the safety of the Iroquois was, of course, only proper. Whether the incident should have been played up in a way which would leave an impression that the Administration was turning it to anti-German propagandist uses is another question.

American reaction, both official and unofficial, should nevertheless show the Third Reich's leaders the inadvisability of such spectacular and fantastic approaches to American sentiments. The effect of the Raeder report has been to remind many half-forgetful Americans of the Athenia. They naturally wonder whether the Raeder essay was not simply intended to remind a skeptical American public of the sincerity of German charges that the British sank their own ship. But why should the British take the lives of their own people and of Americans to make mere propaganda for a cause with which most Americans already sympathize strongly?

They're using pineapple juice to tenderize frankfurter casings and milkweed juice to force ancient steaks into a state of pliability. But what can soften a Yankee pitcher's heart?

In the light of events, Constant Reader wants to know just what it is we are expected to celebrate on Armistice Day.

The man next door, whose wife has gone off on a visit, says he can now define "squalor" more accurately than Webster.

The latest attack on American neutrality seems to have been the work of a German Raeder.

The Bookshelf

Chinese Characteristics

Missionaries do many services for mankind besides trying to convert non-Christians to Christianity. For instance, they are prolific writers on the life and habits of the people among whom they work. Some of them, no doubt, subconsciously bear false witness; but I can't think that they deserve the castigation which Carl Crow metes out to them in his new book on China, THE CHINESE ARE LIKE THAT (New York: Harpers. $3.). Indeed, Mr. Crow's book is so good that, before coming to the crack about the missionaries, I had mentally put it beside some of the best books on China by missionary authors!

I hope Mr. Crow will not be disturbed by this compliment. Indeed, I know he won't. For the book I had particularly in mind (and Mr. Crow quotes from it) was the Rev. Arthur H. Smith's "Chinese Characteristics," a classic on China. Mr. Crow betrays the same attention to detail, and knits together all the details in combination with a golden thread of understanding of the Chinese ethos. He hasn't the whimsicality or the delicious style of Arthur Smith, but he has the same urbanity. So that the reading is as easy as it is educative.

Mr. Crow will make many of those (like this reviewer) who think they know China somewhat ashamed of their lack of knowledge. They see, but they don't perceive. They don't go behind the scenery of China, even though its color and strangeness are constant invitations to curiosity. And how much have we lost! Look at any of these discursive chapters on the characteristics of the Chinese and the facets of China and you will agree with me that the author makes up our deficiencies. He is a worthy companion of great travellers because he can make this land and this people fresh even to the travelled. Let me illustrate.

One may notice in China that many of the trees are lacking in lower branches. Mr. Crow explains. Fuel is so scarce that thieves cut off the lower branches, and sell them for fuel. I didn't know that, but I have noticed that the countryside of China is swept as clean as a park after the harvests are up, and I knew, as Mr. Crow tells us, that this was due to the same quest for precious fuel. (It has been very wittily said that a straw seldom shows which way the wind is blowing in China because, before the wind has had a chance to blow it, somebody will have picked it up, and carried it home.) I didn't know till Mr. Crow told me that the necessity for conserving fuel has contributed to establishing China's diet. Rice, the staple food of the southerner, and noodles, the staple food of the northerner, can each be prepared with a minimum of cooking, and therefore of fuel.

The people who thus live on the ragged edge of penury are remarkably adaptable. Many illustrations of this attribute are to be found in Mr. Crow's book based upon his own personal experience. In the bigger problem of life, there is a biological persistence about the race which is equal to almost any new situation. The Chinese can live comfortably in the tropics or in the frozen north. And everywhere he goes, you will find him industrious, an emigrant who does so well abroad that his remittances to his homeland make a handsome item in China's balance of international payments.

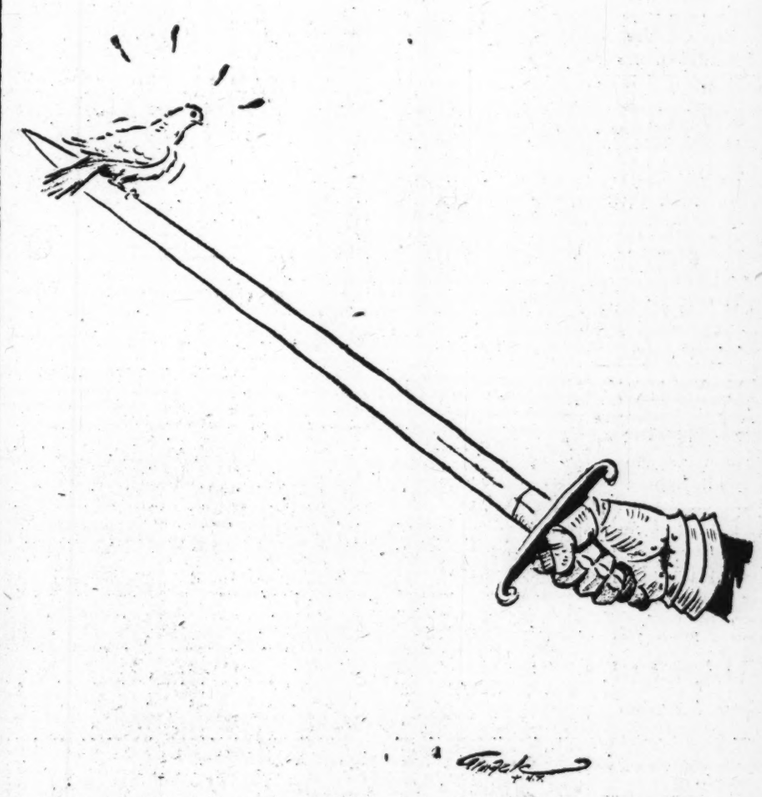
The temptation in a book like Mr. Crow's is not to review it, but to quote from it. I will content myself with an observation on factory life in China. So much has been written about the manner in which the modern factory has degraded the Chinese that the observation might well be pondered:

> When I was in Detroit a few years ago, I went through several motor-car factories where wages are the highest in the world. Shortly after returning to Shanghai I went through a Shanghai cotton mill where the wages are probably the lowest in the world. I could not help noticing the smiling, cheerful faces of the Chinese workers, as compared with the tense, unhappy faces of the Americans. This is an observation which will be scorned by the trained-sociologist, but it was satisfactory enough to be convincing to me.

Mr. Crow's book of Chinese characteristics is worthy of a high place in any bibliography on China. He has brought the missionary classics up-to-date!

H. B. E.

Reichstag Speech



By the Loch of the Caves

On a July day of the year 1745, a small frigate sailed in on the west wind and dropped anchor in Loch-na-Uamh, the Loch of the Caves. The name of the frigate was the Du Teillay, and on board it had Prince Charles Edward, looking his first upon Moidart, Ardnamurchan, and the hills about Loch Eilt. As he stood looking at the land whose crown he hoped to make his own, a great eagle flew from some fastness in the deep hills, and a clan chief remarked, "There is a good omen, my Prince. The King of birds is come to greet you."

On a July day nearly 200 years later, I walked by this Loch of the Caves; not much had changed since those times. And, indeed, there is nothing that can much change a grand little West Highland Loch, where the near hills are laid bare to the bone by the endless west winds of winter time, and where rocky islets are incapable of destruction or change. Only the railway bridge which carries the line out to Mallaig has altered a scene which is identical with that upon which the Young Pretender took his fill.

* * *

A thin rain was falling, a wet mist which dropped down in a quiet muffling curtain over the sea. No wind blew along the road to the Isles. Ardnamurchan was blotted out in the drizzle, and sea birds screamed in the dun quiet of the heavy sky. So it might have been. But, perhaps, it was otherwise. I'd rather think not, for no day could have been more fitting for the arrival of that sad, handsome lad, who was to leave by the back door of Skye in so tragically short a time and in such dismal circumstances.

The road that winds about the Loch of the Caves is one of the loveliest in Scotland. It is narrow and rutty, seagirt upon the one side, and upon the other with sloping groves of young oak and silver birch. The rain falls so frequently and thickly out here in this wild place that the constant dripping of the slender trees has brought out the green moss on the heaped boulders below them. So this glade was dim and dripping, filled with pale-green shadow and delicious scent. The moss and the silver tree-boles and the gray stones that jutted here and there made up some pictures not unlike what fairyland might be.

* * *

The low hills about Arisaig shut off the sight of the Isles, but in the middle of Loch-na-Uamh rose three rocky islets, green-crested, like wraiths through the hanging mist. All about the Loch of the Caves that day was the slow sucking of smooth swell on the rocks, and the sobbing of the little burns that spill out over the beaches where wild rose grows, and the delicious wet scent of bracken and sea, and heather, and fresh damp leaves. This scent drifted about on the light rain, and out in the gray loch waters a boat moved towards Moidart and was swallowed in the mist. In the dim, fragrant unreality of the day, that boat might have been the frigate Du Teillay sliding past the whey-rimmed islets to drop anchor in the sound.

But I don't suppose it was even the phantom of it, though, if ever a place was made for phantoms, this place was. Seen in the hanging windless curtain of a West Highland summer rain, Loch-na-Uamh is one of the most fey places in the world. For the only sound is the sobbing suck of the sea swell, and the tinkle of water, and the cry of a sea-bird. Nothing passes along the rutty road. One is alone in desolation.

At evening, the mist cleared away with a breath of wind from the north. Through holes blown in the cloud, sunbars fell over the Sound of Arisaig. And the near hills and the islets were sharp and stained with sun-fires, and overhead, soaring in a risen wind, was a great tawny bird. "There is a good omen, my Prince. . . ."

ALAN MUIR

The Wide Horizon

Short Waves Across the Sea

By Sydney A. Clark

We live within fifty yards of the Massachusetts seashore in a Cape Cod cottage. Whether because of our strategic location or because of the temperament of our new radio we find, to our amazement, that short waves on the ether are coming into our home better than standard broadcasting on long waves. When static raids our local air like a squadron of bombing planes, the short waves still roll in completely undisturbed.

One night recently our local reception was entirely blotted out by thunderous static from a freak electrical storm that played about this area for hours. We wanted a favorite commentator and couldn't get him except in short lulls of the bombardment. We wanted a New York symphony and it came in like an old-fashioned Fourth of July. But a switch of the button to the short wave band brought in Berlin with absolute clarity. A string quartette was discoursing eighteenth century music, and although we tuned it down to a silver whisper, it still came in with limpid loveliness, quite ignoring the lightning which crackled about us.

We did not have to pay for this treat by lending our attention intermittently to commercial "plugs" for toothpaste or dog biscuit, but we did find ourselves listening presently to official propaganda. The short waves are, in fact, cluttered with propaganda. We heard the inevitable and familiar slogan that Germany was fighting "to repair an injustice," the other side fighting to maintain it. We heard Germany's reiterated announcement that England will fight to the last Frenchman. We heard several minutes of self-justification and glorification in German and then in fairly good English and in French and Spanish.

* * *

Turning the radio button a sixteenth of an inch we listened to a counter-blast of propaganda from England. It was a more dignified presentation, a far more intelligent appeal to reason, but perhaps less effective with the masses it was trying to reach than was the slogan-appeal of Nazi Germany. This broadside was repeated in good guttural German, in French and in Spanish.

Another infinitesimal twist of the tuning button brought in Paris Mondial doing its vigorous bit to fill the ether. This, too, was in three languages beside French. It was clear, dignified argument calculated to influence the mind but hardly the emotions. Alas, the emotions, or rather the passions, now form the listening ear of the German masses. The people of the Reich have been strenuously and tirelessly taught, through nearly seven long years, to feel, but not encouraged to think.

All of these short wave programs provide wonderful music, which is the bait to induce you and me and millions more, especially in this western hemisphere, to swallow the baited propaganda. Most of them are broadcast in the small hours of tomorrow, say two to six o'clock in the morning, to reach us between eight o'clock and midnight of this evening. The ether is a welter of debate, highly colored by wishful talking, always sharply combative, often very bitter, sometimes downright hating and hateful—which is a grief to me in my oceanside home because I know so well and love so well all the lands from which these voices emanate.

* * *

A little over a year ago I sailed for Europe with my family, to find England rejoicing about "peace in our time," France beginning to stage her remarkable recovery from the Munich jitters, Germany feverishly developing her consciousness of a special destiny among the nations. I was in Stockholm when the calling of the Munich conference was announced, and I saw that staid capital go wild with joy as every church bell in the city rang out the good news.

After a rather too thrilling year I managed to get my family home from Europe just before the dreaded storm broke on September 1, 1939, and now we live beside the sea listening to the short-wave war. It will end in the defeat of many an embattled lie, and the world may hope—and indeed, it will pray—that somehow international decency and wisdom may be allowed to have their inning in the next peace as they did not in the last.

Letters From Readers to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Neutrality" Situation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are all deeply concerned with the vital problem of keeping this country out of war. How can this best be done? The following observations seem obvious to many of us:

1. Clear thinking and intellectual honesty on the part of all of us is highly desirable. For instance, we must recognize that the President may be right in matters of foreign policy and wrong on many domestic issues. In international affairs he has had wide experience. He is advised by able and conservative experts like Secretary Hull. The Constitution and the Supreme Court declare that he has almost exclusive control of such matters. He is obviously sincere and not playing politics. All of this may not be true with respect to his administration of domestic affairs. Even we Republicans should "leave politics at the water's edge" and consider this whole matter on a strictly nonpartisan basis.

2. The present "neutrality" law is a radical departure from the principles of international law. No other neutral nation has such a law. It requires this country to be unneutral. To repeal an unneutral law cannot be unneutral and cannot be justly criticized by Herr Hitler or anyone else. Of course if the isolationists persist in claiming to the contrary, Hitler, himself, may come to believe them. In any event, his own sense of expediency, and nothing else, will dictate his attitude toward the United States.

3. The present law is little or no insurance against our becoming involved, as it does not forbid American ships and crews from transporting to belligerents 90 per cent of all war supplies. On the other hand, the law proposed by the President and the Foreign Relations Committee gives us this protection.

4. The proposed law would allow us "to have our cake and to eat it" too in a perfectly proper, legal, neutral manner. Our friends England and France would be benefited because of their natural advantage over Germany in sea power and ability to pay cash, for which we are certainly in no wise responsible. If this of itself makes us unneutral, the isolationists, to be consistent, should advise our furnishing ships and money to Germany! If we just want to be good sports let us help the underdog all we can!

5. If, for any reason, England and France are or become stronger than Germany it is natural to suppose the war will for that reason end all the sooner, which is distinctly to our legitimate advantage, for even the isolationists must agree that the longer the war lasts the greater the danger of our becoming involved.

6. The proposed law is so much better designed to keep us out of war than the present act that, if the isolationists now keep up the fight, aren't we justified in assuming that they are not primarily concerned with that question at all but rather with the immorality, as they believe, of the private manufacture and sale of munitions? There is good evidence that this is the attitude of Senators Nye, Borah and Johnson. Most of us cannot believe that they are right. That the New Deal knows how to prevent excessive profits by manufacturers of munitions, or of any other commodity, certainly cannot be doubted by these gentlemen or others! Nor, if they are intellectually honest, can they deny that for us to prevent friendly and peace-loving nations, which for years have refrained from piling up munitions in peacetime, the means of protecting themselves against aggression in time of war would be unfriendly, inhuman, unwise and quixotic. Furthermore, to forbid private manufacturers to produce and sell munitions to such countries would seriously impair their ability to provide the sinews of war for our own government in any future emergency.

7. From every point of view the law now proposed by the President and the Foreign Relations Committee and apparently approved by a clear majority of the voters of both parties, involving an iron-clad cash-and-carry provision effecting the export of all commodities and the repeal of the embargo on arms and munitions, is better designed to insure our peace than the present law, and should, therefore, be passed without undue delay.

CONNISTON

Boston

Arms and the Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The various angles taking form to bring about what is called a neutrality revision prompt the consideration of the wisdom in a step toward what may be a more honest neutrality for a country and a people such as we should stand for and by; namely, government ownership of all munition plants and the production of war-promoting and producing implements; controlled under Federal supervision as rigidly as the United States Mint and Post Office Departments. The output of such plants, owned by the Government, would be employed solely for the exclusive use of our own country and for its defense. This would mean an industry without profit except to the thousands employed in these plants. This would prevent the millions of war dollars in profits from getting into the pockets of the few for the destruction of millions. It is not unreasonable to say that the munition plants in our country today are meaning large profits to the owners of these plants, and that these plants are eventually producing for our own enemy forces.

What a crime and disgrace that we may even think that our country does, for example, permit the export of tons and tons of scrap iron, with which enemy forces are carrying on warfare! What a crime in administration to attempt to bring about a prosperity built on the profits gained by selling implements with which to tear down men and nations!

It would be more than interesting to contemplate the embarrassments which a Dies investigation of un-American activities might bring to light if names of the owners, profiteers and stockholders of these munition plants were made public.

Detroit — S. K. ROTHSCHILD

"Exile"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is not possible for anyone to ask the British, with hope of success, to accept one word from Hitler on the subject of peace. Yet one little suggestion has come to me, way down here in the country: If Hitler and his eighteen faithfuls would consent to go into exile, following Napoleon's example, England should be well satisfied, since that would wipe out Hitler and his ism, and that is England's chief demand. She is determined not to carry on war if any other way can be invented, but she has suffered too sorely from Hitlerism to allow herself to "take" any more.

(MRS.) R. M. JONES

South China, Maine